

# RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Devoted to *Scientific Study* of Rural Life

---

VOLUME 11

DECEMBER, 1946

NUMBER 4

---

|   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Family Crisis</i> .....                | Carle C. Zimmerman                    |
| <i>Postwar Germany</i> .....              | Harry Schwartz                        |
| <i>Southern Oklahoma</i> .....            | Robert T. McMillan                    |
| <i>Publicity Materials</i> .....          | George L. Abernethy and Paul M. Berry |
| <i>Types of Families</i> .....            | W. A. Anderson                        |
| <i>Notes by Margaret Cussler</i> .....    | Edited by Paul H. Landis              |
| <i>Current Bulletin Reviews</i> .....     | Edited by Conrad Taeuber              |
| <i>Book Reviews</i> .....                 | Edited by Howard W. Beers             |
| <i>News Notes and Announcements</i> ..... | Edited by Leland B. Tate              |

---

Official Organ of the  
RURAL SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

PUBLISHED BY THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE  
OF AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING  
University of North Carolina

# RURAL SOCIOLOGY

*Published Quarterly*

## BOARD OF EDITORS

CHARLES P. LOOMIS, *Editor*.....Michigan State College  
C. HORACE HAMILTON, *Managing Editor*.....N. C. State College  
GEORGE W. HILL, *Associate Editor*.....University of Wisconsin  
T. J. WOOFER, JR., *Associate Editor*.....Federal Security Agency  
RUPERT B. VANCE, *Associate Editor*....University of North Carolina  
ROCKWELL C. SMITH, *Associate Editor*....Garrett Biblical Institute  
SELZ C. MAYO, *Assistant Managing Editor*.....N. C. State College  
NATHAN L. WHETTEN, *Translation Editor*, University of Connecticut

## LIAISON EDITORS

REVEREND EDGAR SCHMIEDLER.....Catholic University of America  
T. LYNN SMITH.....Louisiana State University  
MAURICE ROTHBERG.....Melbourne, Australia

## DEPARTMENTAL EDITORS

*Book Reviews:* HOWARD W. BEERS, University of Kentucky  
*Current Bulletins:* CONRAD TAEUBER, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture  
*Research Notes:* PAUL H. LANDIS, State College of Washington  
*Society Notes:* LELAND B. TATE, Virginia Polytechnic Institute

## CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

|   |   |
|---|---|
| C. J. GALPIN, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA              | JUAN L. TENEMBAUM, Universidad de la Plata            |
| MANUEL GAMIO, Instituto Indigenista Interamericano, Mexico, D. F. | S. M. WADHAM, University of Melbourne, Australia      |
| CARNEIRO LEO, Universidade do Brazil                              | M. L. WILSON, United States Department of Agriculture |
| DOROTHY SWAINE THOMAS, University of California                   | B. YOUNGBLOOD, Office of Experiment Station, USDA     |

## SPONSOR

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING  
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

RURAL SOCIOLOGY is published by the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, University of North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina, in March, June, September, and December.

Membership dues in the society, including subscription, are \$3.00 per year; student members, \$2.00 per year. Subscription rates to non-members and libraries are \$3.00 per year. Single issues, 75 cents.

Manuscripts, communications for the editors, and business correspondence should be addressed to the Managing Editor, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, North Carolina. Books for review, bulletins for review, research notes, and news notes should be sent directly to the appropriate departmental editor.

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Raleigh, North Carolina, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Copyright, 1946, by the Rural Sociological Society







# RURAL SOCIOLOGY

VOLUME 11

DECEMBER, 1946

NUMBER 4

## CONTENTS

|  | PAGE |
|--|------|
| • <i>The Developing Family Crisis</i> . By Carle C. Zimmerman .....  | 319  |
| <i>Rural Conditions in Postwar Germany</i> . By Harry Schwartz ...   | 330  |
| <i>School Acceleration and Retardation Among Open Country Children in Southern Oklahoma</i> . By Robert T. McMillan .. | 339  |
| <i>The Use of Publicity Materials in South Dakota Weeklies</i> . By George Abernethy and Paul M. Berry .....           | 346  |
| • <i>Types of Participating Families</i> . By W. A. Anderson .....   | 355  |
| <i>Notes</i> . Edited by Paul H. Landis .....  | 362  |
| <i>Film-making as a Focus of Social Forces in an Indian Tribe</i> . By Margaret Cussler .....                          | 362  |
| <i>Current Bulletin Reviews</i> . Edited by Conrad Taeuber .....   | 366  |
| <i>Book Reviews</i> . Edited by Howard W. Beers .....  | 369  |
| Schultz, <i>Agriculture in an Unstable Economy</i> . Karl Brandt .....   | 369  |
| Deering, <i>USDA, Manager of American Agriculture</i> . Nathan L. Whetten .....  | 371  |
| Gerth and Mills, <i>From Max Weber: Essays in Sociology</i> . Logan Wilson   | 372  |
| Gambs, <i>Beyond Supply and Demand</i> . Mary Jean Bowman .....  | 373  |
| MacGregor, <i>Warriors Without Weapons</i> . Brewton Berry .....   | 375  |
| Clifford, <i>The Common Sense of the Exact Sciences</i> . Louis Guttman ...  | 375  |
| Lorimer, <i>The Population of the Soviet Union</i> . Paul S. Taylor .....  | 376  |
| Lamont, <i>The Peoples of the Soviet Union</i> . John C. Hutchinson, Jr. ....  | 377  |
| Moore, <i>Economic Demography of Eastern and Southern Europe</i> . Louis J. Ducoff .....                               | 378  |
| Merrill, <i>Fundamentals of Social Science</i> . Milton Rossoff .....  | 378  |
| Peterson, <i>Cities Are Abnormal</i> . James E. Montgomery .....   | 379  |
| Vance and Blackwell, <i>New Farm Homes for Old</i> . Robert T. McMillan  | 380  |
| Roucek, <i>Twentieth Century Political Thought</i> . Charles R. Hoffer .....   | 381  |

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Meriam, <i>Relief and Social Security</i> . Olaf F. Larson .....   | 381 |
| Curti, <i>The Roots of American Loyalty</i> . Louis Petroff .....  | 382 |
| Bromfield, <i>A Few Brass Tacks</i> . William McKinley Robinson .....  | 383 |
| Carlson, <i>An Introduction to Modern Economics</i> . Lewis C. Copeland ..                                       | 383 |
| Peterson, <i>Great Teachers</i> . Oscar F. Hoffman .....   | 384 |
| Laxness, <i>Independent People</i> . Margaret L. Bright .....  | 385 |
| Roberts, <i>Autobiography of a Farm Boy</i> . Duane L. Gibson .....  | 385 |
| Larabee, <i>Reliable Knowledge</i> . Edgar Z. Palmer .....   | 386 |
| Logan, <i>A Negro's Faith in America</i> . Emerson Hynes .....   | 386 |
| Holt, <i>Wheat Farms of Victoria</i> . Edmund deS. Brunner .....   | 387 |
| Ryan, Gwynn, King, <i>Secondary Education in the South</i> . R. E. Jagers ..                                     | 387 |
| Coker, <i>Research and Regional Welfare</i> . Louise Kemp .....  | 388 |
| Olson and Fletcher, <i>Learn and Live</i> . Lois Scantland .....   | 388 |
| Okubo, <i>Citizen 13660</i> . Samuel W. Blizzard, Jr. ....   | 389 |
| Bascom, <i>Letters of a Ticonderoga Farmer</i> . William F. Bruce .....  | 389 |
| Crum and Schumpeter, <i>Rudimentary Mathematics for Economists and<br/>Statisticians</i> . Edgar Z. Palmer ..... | 390 |
| Read and Marble, <i>Guide to Public Affairs Organizations</i> . Rockwell C.<br>Smith .....                       | 390 |
| <i>News Notes and Announcements</i> . Edited by Leland B. Tate ....  | 392 |

# The Developing Family Crisis

By Carle C. Zimmerman†

## ABSTRACT

Many of the conclusions of this article will be found in Spanish in Carle C. Zimmerman's 'La Crisis de la Familia,' *Revista Mexicana de Sociología*, Vol. 7 No. 3, pages 345-360, 1945.

## RESUMEN

Muchas de las conclusiones de este artículo se hallarán en español en LA CRISIS DE LA FAMILIA, por Carle C. Zimmerman, *Rev. Mex. de Soc.*, Vol. 7, No. 3, pp. 345-360, 1945.

The modern social worker has been given the tremendous job of patching up our broken family system. The enormity of the task and its increasing seriousness is hardly appreciated by the public. This essay discusses some research in family change and the seriousness of the present family situation.

Western society, of which the United States is the most extreme present manifestation, has gone through two great family crises during its history and is about to reach the maximum development of a third. An understanding of these crises and the difficulties they present should be very helpful in contemplating the problems of the future.

The first part of this analysis is historical and descriptive. The last part is analytical and predictive. The intention is not to give a theory of world-wide, historical calamity, of the Spenglerian type, but what is described is largely peculiar only to Western society and seems so far to have been inherent in its very social

processes. Other great civilizations of which we have record have by no means had such great family crises as has the Western world.

In all the history of family society in China there has been practically only one standard of reference—one family Bible—the Confucianist system of *li* or moral behavior. In Hindu society, almost from its beginning to now, the Ramayana epic has been the Bible of the masses.

The Near-Eastern society (Persian - Babylonian - Egyptian-Semitic-Arabic) also followed along on about the same family patterns for several thousands of years as is indicated by the astonishing similarity of family law in the law-, religious-, and moral-codes which have been predominant in that region and of the interrelations between these codes.

Western society existed for fifteen hundred years with Homeric standards of behavior before the Christian Bible became the repository of its moral codes following the great tragedies in the Greek and Roman family systems. This modern past century has seen the wide-spread de-

† Harvard University.

velopment of an entirely new standard of moral reference—the tale of the primitive, from Rousseau through Spencer to W. G. Sumner. Whether this change in moral reference means a temporary setback to modern civilization or something entirely new is not yet positively known.

By the term Western society is meant the Graeco-Roman civilization from the Homeric period through the final codification of their legal system under Justinian and the modern society of Europe and its new world colonies in the Americas and Australia.

### The Greek Family Crisis

The first of the Western family crises developed in Greek civilization following the time of Pericles and the Peloponessian Wars (430-400 BC). In the space of two centuries the family system described by Pericles in his funeral oration for the unknown soldier (429 BC) was completely broken. Pericles talked to his audience in terms of how the strong Athenian family system could withstand the shocks of the wars among the Greek nations and recreate a great culture once the difficulties were settled. He was sure that those parents who had lost sons in the wars, and who were still fairly young, would return home and have more children to replace those lost.

The actual picture of what took place in the following two centuries is recorded most concisely in the legal cases left by the Greek orators in the numerous writings of the defense of

Socrates by Xenophon, Plato, and others, and in the analysis by Polybius of the process and the causes whereby the upstart country of Rome became master of the Mediterranean. Apparent is the complete disruption of a family system analogous to what is occurring today and with similar disastrous social consequences. The orations of Demosthenes and his group in their quarrel with the collaborators with Macedonia would fit the modern period very well, and only a change of names and dates is necessary to avoid anachronism. The trial of Senator Timarchus by Aeschines and the scandalous "Against Neaera" by Demosthenes would not be entirely out of context either if reported today.

The person who brooded most over this situation probably was Plato. Much of his later writings represented an attempt to understand and to suggest a remedy for the broken family problem. The family was disrupted. A typical picture is given in the court martial trials of the younger Alcibiades who was the grandson by adoption of Pericles. Like father, like son seems to be the case, but here the pace was set by grandfather. The tragedy of the decay of Greece is mirrored in this one great family decay—from Aspasia to the two trials of Alcibiades, Jr.

The complete story of the disruption of that great civilization and its social consequences was hidden somewhat in history by the influx of peoples from below the Mediterranean to fill up some of the depleted Grecian

ranks. It was prevented from reaching a maximum of destruction by the rise of Rome to preserve the Mediterranean society of that time from anarchy. Nevertheless the picture of Greece from the period of the suicide of Aristotle until Plutarch gave his family sociology lectures in Rome about 90 AD, is not a pretty one. Judged even from our contemporary value systems and the emphasis we put upon the preservation of the benefits of civilization, it is a bleak account of great decay. Plutarch's "moral lectures" indicated that none of the values either we or the earlier Greeks considered basic to civilization were then preserved in Hellenistic society. By the time of Plutarch, virtue, chastity, fidelity, having and rearing children, and even the loyalty of brother to brother were gone in all classes of Greece. Only those who had a personal preference for family values kept to the older standards. While Plutarch indicates in his *Lives* that he knew of an earlier Greece with a familistic system, yet, as a sophist, his "*Moral*" *Lectures* were a constant deprecation, even a sneer at those old values.

Plutarch, as a personality, would feel more or less at home in the American society as it is now developing. In fact, many of our sophisticated writers of today are of the Plutarch type. They defame the old heroes of our Western society by picking out the real or alleged worst sides of their lives and presenting these as the whole picture. They constantly criticize either directly or by

implication our earlier systems of accepted moral behavior.

This breaking down of the Greek family system is extremely interesting reading. For one thing, the Greeks never attempted to hide the facts. The reason they are not better known or understood today is because the students of that culture have either not preferred to tell the real story or because they did not dare.

The Greek of the third century BC was not the parent to whom Pericles talked so seriously at the funeral of the unknown soldier. Rather was he the type of man who wanted the Navy restricted so he could have more public feasts.<sup>1</sup> He was a farmer who wanted to partake of the demoralized sensualism of the city.<sup>2</sup> He was a business man who cared more for sex than business or honor.<sup>3</sup> He was a politician whose private life was utterly scandalous.<sup>4</sup> He was an unscrupulous lawyer.<sup>5</sup> Or she was the woman who had an average of one or two children<sup>6</sup> or a Neaera.

### The Roman Family Crisis

The second great crisis of the Western family system was that in Rome in the second and third centuries of our era. Prior to that time the Roman family had recapitulated the early Greek family history, having gone through periods similar to the Homeric and Hesiodic stages. Although the leading families in Rome

<sup>1</sup> *Lycurgus against Leocrates.*

<sup>2</sup> *Hyperides against Athenogenes.*

<sup>3</sup> *Lysias against Simon.*

<sup>4</sup> *Aeschines against Timarchus.*

<sup>5</sup> *Demosthenes against Neaera.*

<sup>6</sup> *Polybius, XXXVI, 17.*



were demoralized by the wealth which followed the development of empire and the civil wars leading up to Augustus, the common family was still fairly strong. Augustus, who was Emperor-Dictator about the time of Christ, used strong measures on the leading families and by this ruthlessness helped to preserve the "Roman tradition" among them for more than a century.<sup>7</sup> After that period, the Roman family approached a period of crisis almost identical with that of the earlier Greek family and with that facing us today. Very little is known about it by the public today because most persons stop reading Roman history after Julius Caesar and Nero. Intellectuals do not take it up again until several centuries later when the fathers of the Christian Church do most of the writing.

However, if we read the interpretations by the Roman people of themselves<sup>8</sup> we get a distinct picture of the family decay. Then also, the Romans left their own historians in writers like Dio Cassius and Ammianus Marcellinus who wrote of their own observations and those of people they knew intimately. The family decay is reflected in Roman law, in which economic aids for having children and similar nominal penalties for not preserving family obligations, instituted by the Augustinian laws, were replaced by the severest physical pun-

ishments. These became common and accepted after 400 AD. The situation described in Justinians' time by the *Secret History* of Procopius, about 535 AD, was, as he himself indicates, to be found in every center of the Empire.

It is obvious why the early Christian fathers took such a firm stand against family decay and why a man like St. Augustine in his *City of God*, and in many of his letters, apologized for the behavior of the Romans compared with the relatively moral behavior of the war-like and cruder barbarians.<sup>9</sup> The situation became so bad that those who did have sons frequently maimed them to prevent their being taken for service in the armies of the Empire.

The only difference between the Roman family decay and that of the Greeks was that the second family crisis covered a much wider area and involved more people. Its effects were kept from having early severe social consequences because it took a long time for this social anarchy to consume all the country people in the north—the "good barbarians"—who were constantly coming in and filling up the ranks of the Empire social system left vacant by the decayed family system of the Romans. By the third century this was largely accomplished, and "all Gaul" as well as most of Western Europe had progressed as far as Rome and Italy. The signs of the family crisis were exactly the same as in Greece:

<sup>7</sup> *Leges Juliae, Monumentum Ancyrum*, Suetonius, Tacitus.

<sup>8</sup> Aulus Gellius' *Attic Nights* (Stories for his children); Athenasus' *Diepnosophist* (How our forefathers behaved.)

<sup>9</sup> cf. Tacitus' *Germania*; Salvian, *Gov. of God*.

1. Increased and rapid, easy "causeless" divorce. (Guilty and innocent party theory discarded.)

2. Decreased number of children, population decay, and increased public disrespect for parents and parenthood.

3. Elimination of the real meaning of the marriage ceremony. (*Manus* and *potestas* had no great implications.)

4. Popularity of pessimistic doctrines about the early heroes. (Cf. the picture that Gellius gives his children that Demosthenes was primarily a whore-monger.)

5. Rise of theories that companionate marriage or a permissible looser family form would solve the problem. (*Heteræ* relationships in Greece and the *Concubinatus* marriage form in the whole Roman Empire.)

6. The refusal of many other people married under the older family form to keep those traditions while others escaped their obligations. (The Greek and Roman mothers refused to stay home and bear children.)

7. The spread of anti-familism of the urbane and pseudo-intellectual classes to the very outer limits of the civilization. (Even the Egyptian peoples in contact with Roman society took up the *concubinatus*, contrary to their earlier family system.)

8. Breaking down of any inhibitions against adultery. (The adulterer now felt that his act should be looked upon as no worse than *stuprum* or at most as a *tort*.)

9. Revolts of youth against parents so that parenthood became more and more difficult for

those who did try to raise a family.

10. Rise and spread of juvenile delinquency.

11. Common acceptance of what were formerly called sex perversions. (Cf. A. Gellius on sex abnormalities.)

12. Increase of severe punitive measures for family violations by the law. These became so severe that enforcement was very difficult.

13. Development of philosophic revolts against the decay. (Plato, St. Augustine, etc.)

It is important to notice that everything so far reported took place in the period before 525 AD.

### The Recreation of Familism

The Roman decay of the family system was a phase of a general decline in which the family breakup was part cause and part effect. When finally consummated and spread throughout the subject peoples, the immigrants and the country people of the empire, it became the "causal" or vehicular agent in the collapse of the civilization. Three or four new agents or forces, each with its own ideas as to a new kind of family, struggled for supremacy within the remnants of the Empire. One was the Christian Emperor who wanted sufficient people in his country in order to carry on the former usual social processes. Another was the type of Roman like Aurelius Augustinus, later to become St. Augustine, who were sick at heart at the awful physical, social, moral, and spiritual decay around them, and who set forth a recreated philosophy of



the domestic family, *fides*, *proles*, and *sacramentum*. A third was the great landlord or feudal lord, who came into prominence now that trade, industry, and city living were precarious pursuits. He wanted his people (*coloni*) to stay on their farms, get along together, neither marry nor divorce without his permission, and, above all, to have children so that he had a future labor supply. He wanted a surplus of children so that he could supply drafts for the armies and still keep on running his estate. Finally, there were the new barbarian groups and barbarian rulers from the North and East who did not want their people to abandon the old trustee family system and law institutionalized in the barbarian law codes. All these forces wanted a recreated family system. Their only difference was upon the kind of system to be recreated.

The struggle over this matter lasted for some centuries. At first the barbarian system won out because the rulers became more and more of barbarian origin and because the great landlords preferred the barbarian system to the Christian. Further, the great landlords held the reins over the rulers because they ran the local districts and became more and more responsible for paying taxes and furnishing men for the armies and the government. The Church also took on more barbarian influences because it found these better subjects for Christianization. The family from the sixth to the ninth centuries of our era actually became more like the Homeric system than

like anything Rome had had from the end of the Punic Wars to the third century AD.<sup>10</sup>

Later the Church system won out and the domestic family was dominant in the Western parts of Europe from the tenth century until after the Reformation. This was due to the growth in power, influence, and ingenuity of the Church and the decay of the power of the feudal lords and the rulers. The Church learned to use the feudal lords and rulers as well as the kin-clan organization in its control of the family system. Later when the states and rulers began to become more powerful, they joined forces with the Church because they were naturally opposed to the local powers and administration of justice by the clan groups and feudal rulers.

The net result of these changes, reached over some centuries of reform, is that the medieval family became again the same type of organization existing in Greece after Homer and before Pericles and in Rome at the time she first became mistress of the civilized Western world. The Church had changed the order of its three family precepts from *fides*, *proles*, and *sacramentum* to *proles*, *fides*, and *sacramentum*. Society was reinvigorated and ready to march forward again. Its leaders had forgotten most of the earlier family experience of the Greek and Roman days and no longer thought the family needed any public guidance.

<sup>10</sup> *Beowulf*; *Germania*; Gregory of Tours, *History of the Franks*; the Sicaire-Ausregisil feud; Lothaire II and Waldrade.

### The Gradual Development of the Third Family Crisis

The third family crisis, like the earlier ones, got under way slowly, moved imperceptibly through several centuries, and finally developed quickly toward a grand finale as in Greece and Rome. One of the outstanding earlier pronouncements of its theme was by D. Erasmus in his *Praise of Folly* in which he set forth the theory that the family needed no oversight because men were foolish enough to be virtuous, to prefer virgins, to marry and have children, and to be "good" citizens. His work is outstanding because of its clarity, its early statement of the theme which was to reach a climax in the nineteenth century and because of the duplicity with which he set forth this anti-Church philosophy and yet avoided an open break with the religious institutions which furnished his bread.

Most writers blame or praise the Protestant leaders for the philosophical steps which led to the atomism of the modern family. That is hardly fair, however. The original Protestant leaders, from Huss to Luther and Calvin to those of the eighteenth century, in reality wanted a stricter and more puritanical family than had actually existed in the Middle Ages. The founders of the modern philosophy that the individual is God to the extent of dissolving family mores were intellectual sophists and not religious leaders. No stains, such as are clearly evident in the sophist types as illustrated by D. Erasmus and J. J. Rousseau, can be found on any of the

great Reformation leaders of the Church.

Nevertheless, in the whole field of philosophy or all the thinking of a social nature, a gradual development of new ideas concerning the nature of man and his family moved from the humanist period prior to the Reformation down to the nineteenth century. These "new" ideas were essentially the same as those found in fifth and fourth-century Greece as brought out in the trial of Socrates and in his defense. Socrates was accused of destroying the Greek family system and his defense by Xenophon and Plato simply exonerated Socrates from responsibility. The same system of thought was also advanced later at the time of the decrease in power and meaning of the Roman family system.

The approaching climax of the modern family crisis was evidenced by four revolutions: two political, one peaceful of the same nature, and an international sit-down strike. The two political revolutions were the family law changes by the French government from 1791 to 1816 and by the Russians from 1917 to 1936. In these two episodes, the only two times in world history, whole national legal systems were changed overnight so that marriage, parenthood, and familism completely lost public sanction or legal meaning. In the English revolution of the Cromwellian period the whole Western world was shocked because the revolutionary government simply required marriage before a state and not a relig-

ious official. That Milton escaped beheading for advocating divorce was afterwards pointed out as "miraculous." But one hundred and forty years later in the French Revolution, as one of the speakers in the Assembly pointed out, the marriage fee simply became a tax on prostitution. Divorce was established at the will of either party without the consent or even the knowledge of the other. The same changes were brought about in Russian family law after 1917 and lasted until the counter-movement of 1936.

The peaceful revolution was achieved in the United States following 1920 under the guise of succulent phrases and legal technicalities. Two of these phrases were *feme sole* legislative conceptions and *omnibus divorce* clauses. But the fundamental changes were achieved through the development of ideas regarding split jurisdiction. Marriage and divorce no longer had to be in or according to the regulations of the actual place or residence or jurisdiction.<sup>11</sup> Thus a North Carolina couple could, according to a late Supreme Court case,<sup>12</sup> drive to Nevada, live together six weeks in a tourist camp, divorce their respective spouses, marry each other, and return to North Carolina to live as a respectable married couple. While this particular pair was finally penalized after two decisions by the U. S. Supreme Court, millions of others have done and are continuing to do the same thing without penalty, as the minority

report on this case by Mr. Justice Black brought out. (The couple were pardoned by the governor of N. C.)

One phase of this Amercian family control revolution is the inclusion of two different conceptions of the meaning of marriage under one system of family law. The Greeks from the time of Pericles onward tried to separate somewhat antithetical family ideals into an extremely secluded family life based upon *manus*, *patria potestas*, and parenthood and a public relation with an *hetara* where few legal and social consequences were involved. In other words they moved toward the oriental conception of polygamy except that the second partner seldom undertook any domestic or familistic or parental obligations. Public and private wife systems, respectively, developed. This did not work because the private wives rebelled and the public wives never became institutionalized into a family system. Toward the end of the Hellenistic period in Greece, marriage and familism became simply a farce.

The Romans experimented with this and developed two distinct forms of marriage law. If the couple chose the marriage of *dignitas* meaning *manus*, *potestas*, mixing of estates, and procreation, they were supposed to stick by it. If the couple did not prefer these things, they could enter a simpler type of marriage not involving *manus*, *potestas*, mixing of estates, or children. These looser family ties were sanctioned under the *concubinatus* family law and procedure. However, this system failed

<sup>11</sup> The *proprius parochus* idea of the Council of Trent.

<sup>12</sup> North Carolina vs. Williams.

because few, either men or women, were willing to choose or, having chosen, to abide by the marriage of *dignitas*. Toward the ending of what the French call the *haut empire* period (circa 300 AD), marriage and familism in the Roman society also became a farce—a grand vulgarisation—with extremely debilitating social consequences.

In the United States, for very clear historical reasons, we have tried to cloak both forms of marriage and familism (or lack of them) under one general legal system. This also seems to be coming quickly to a farcical failure because the legal backing of the total family system has always to be only that necessary and adjustable to the weakest unit included in it. As a result, the parental unit in our culture has no real backing in law—or even workable public support. Parents now must try to rear a family under a social and legal system that is adjusted to the other couples who do not want to be bothered with any of the paraphernalia of familism: common income and expenses, children, union for perpetuity, and other serious familistic obligations. The forgotten person in our modern Western society is the man or woman who honestly or sincerely wants to be a parent. This runs through our whole social system from renting a house, getting along with neighbors, owning a home, or paying taxes to economic advancement in our different forms of bureaucracy.

The fourth modern revolution bringing the family situation to a crisis is the sit-down strike on having

and rearing children. Beginning in the various European countries in the last third of the nineteenth century and spreading and expanding throughout all Christendom, the birth rate has dropped to the negative side of the ledger. Leaving aside Russia, it is possible to predict that our children won't reproduce themselves and their fewer children yet will be positively lonely. This is precisely what happened in Greece and Rome. Again, as in those cultures, the social consequences were delayed by the immigration of peoples from the more familistic areas. There is also a further similarity, in that when the sources of immigration (what the Romans called the "good barbarians") also became exhausted, the final crisis entered a grand finale in one or two generations. Between 1820 and 1920 the United States imported forty millions of immigrants from Europe. Those are no longer available now. When the United States has exhausted the surplus population of the French Canadians and the Mexicans, about the only peoples of the Western world now left for us, we too will be ready for the grand finale.

#### Analytical and Predictive

Such is the historical background of the problem. It has prepared the way for some statements of another character.

1. The United States, along with the other countries of Western Christendom, will reach the final phases of a great family crisis between now and the end of the present century. By that time the crisis will reach the



period in which its social consequences will approach a maximum. This crisis will be identical in nature with those of Greece and Rome. The influences will be felt much more drastically in the United States because it, being the most extreme and inexperienced of the aggregation, will take its first real "sickness" after its formative period most violently.

2. Efforts to meet this situation in the United States will be most extreme and violent. Probably all the "remedies" suggested or tried in the Greek and Roman civilizations will be tried but little profit will be derived from the mistakes made in those periods. The violence or abruptness of the changes will be very extreme indeed.

3. Very little public knowledge of the nearness, the inevitability or the seriousness of the impending crisis exists. The intellectuals almost completely avoid discussion of it. When they do touch upon it, they hide their heads in the sand of "cultural determinism," holding that the inevitable crisis will approach us very slowly, will be met by the proper remedies at the proper time, and will have no serious social consequences. No

thoughtful analysis of the problem and its revolutionary implications exists.

4. There are many reasons for this, only *one* of which is the fact that the pattern of the modern intellectual was set by the Renaissance and the Reformation. Most of them do not know that the Reformation is over. In abstract terminology, the intellectual mind does not realize that the value systems upon which modern society was built have largely exhausted themselves as did the Greek, Roman, and feudal value systems somewhat earlier.

5. In the past these family crisis have been associated with changes in the vehicular agents which interpret the general social system to the family. The three great vehicular systems which act as mitigators between family and society are the clan, the religious institution, and the national state. Each major change in the family system in Western society has been associated with a shift in power between these three vehicles. The dominant vehicular agents in the most Western parts of Western society have been as follows, by periods:

CHIEF FAMILY CONTROL AGENT BY PERIOD IN WESTERN SOCIETY  
(OMITTING GREECE)

| Agent Controlling Family | General Period of Most Powerful Influence of Agent |
|--------------------------|--|
| Clan                     | Italian society to period of XII Tables            |
| Religion                 | XII Tables (450 BC) to Augustus (28 BC-14 AD)      |
| State                    | Augustus to Constantine (After 300 AD)             |
| Religion                 | Constantine to Sixth Century AD                    |
| Clan                     | Gregory of Tours (6 century) to Eleventh Century   |
| Religion                 | Eleventh to Seventeenth Century                    |
| State                    | Seventeenth to Twentieth Century                   |

6. The most devastating social changes have occurred when the state has relinquished its control of familism. This is probably due to the extremely "utilitarian" idea in state control of familism and the "totalitarian" nature of its relation to familism. In the pure clan control system, there is always a great opposition to the excesses in control. The masses and the weaker clans turn to religious and state agencies and appeal for help against the stronger clans in the name of justice (Hesiod in Greece, the *plebs* in Rome, the common people who entered the feudal system in the early Middle Ages to avoid the excesses of the local "Homers"). In the pure religious control, the religious body uses the clan and the state (after "Christianizing" them) as agencies to control and direct familism (the castigation of Louis of Aix la Chappelle by Nicholas I in the Lothaire divorce case: It was contended that he and Lothaire had set a bad example for all Christendom). But when the state assumes control it brooks no opposition or aid until it has exhausted familistic resources. Even Augustus, when he used the religious appeal to rebuild Roman familism, made the emperor "God." Instead of appealing to religion, he tried to make the state plan a religious one.

7. Since the forthcoming struggle over familism will be one in which the national states seemingly have exhausted their ability to direct and preserve order in the family system, we may speak of the impending social

disarrangements and confusion as a "crisis" rather than one of the normal and slower changes always going on in the greater family systems.

8. The failures of state control of familism lies partly in its method or lack of method. The state never sets up any ideal of familism as contrasted with clan and religious control. In Homer and Beowulf, documents illustrating extreme clan control, there is an imperishable and inescapable ever-present ethical ideal. When Beowulf makes his last statement before death he reiterates that he had never turned against his kinsmen and re-emphasizes the ethical ideal.

**Kinship true  
can never be marred  
in a noble mind.<sup>13</sup>**

In religious control of familism, this ethical idealism is present and to a large extent unchanging. Confucius, Ramayana, and St. Augustine set up ideals which are cast aside only with the breaking of the influence of the ethical bodies bounded about their philosophies. However, state law is a constantly changing conception of the family whether it be from the Roman XII Tables to the Novels of Justinian or from the Eleventh Century barbarian Anglo-Saxon code to the recent *North Carolina vs. Williams* of the United States Supreme Court, 1944.

9. All of this means that the social work, which represents public and state attempts to patch up familism, will find itself increasingly inade-

<sup>13</sup> *Beowulf*, line 2509

quate to deal with the problem as this crisis asserts itself more and more. The state will step in with more drastic measures or different attempts at control. Unless these different state measures are very wisely considered they will only make the situation more confused and difficult.

10. If the national states profit by the past experience of the agencies dealing with the family, they will turn to the other vehicular agents which have been influential in dealing with the family and earnestly seek their help. The success of this method will be partly influenced by the earnestness and sincerity of the appeal by the state. No half-way measures

will do. No other agency is willing to make itself a "cat's paw" for the state, to be discarded as quickly as the present crop of chestnuts is drawn from the fire.

11. A drastic need exists for some broad research agency to study this problem of the impending crisis of the family. At present none is in existence which has an adequate vision of the problem. Most of such agencies still are thinking in terms of Erasmus and his family sociology as presented in *Familiar Colloquies*.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>14</sup> For a detailed discussion of this problem with a complete bibliography, cf. *Family and Civilization*, Carle C. Zimmerman, Harper's, 1947.

## Rural Conditions in Postwar Germany\*

By Harry Schwartz†

### ABSTRACT

Rural Germany emerged from defeat relatively unscathed when compared with urban communities, but with its productive capacity sharply reduced by shortages of machinery, livestock and other essentials. During 1945 the composition of the rural population changed enormously as millions of non-German forced laborers went home, while millions of Germans from the Sudetenland and from east of the Oder-Neisse boundary crowded into the truncated remains of the Third Reich, most of them probably going to rural areas since the cities had neither work nor shelter for them. While the three western zones essentially retained the old institutional patterns of land tenure, the land reform in the Soviet zone resulted in the creation, at least nominally, of several hundred thousand new farms. This radical change will probably result in pressure for similar action in the other zones if the land reform attains any degree of success.

### RESUMEN

La Alemania rural surgió de la derrota relativamente ilesa comparada con comunidades urbanas, pero su capacidad productiva seriamente reducida por la falta de maquinaria, ganado y otros esenciales. Durante el 1945 la composición de la población rural cambió enormemente cuando millones de trabajadores forzados no alemanes volvieron a sus hogares, mientras que millones de alemanes de Sudetenland y del este de la frontera del Oder-Neisse entraron dentro

Ge  
ral C  
actual  
whol  
many  
patic  
Fren  
is se  
feren  
tics  
polic  
ing p  
ity t  
Amer  
throu  
Russ  
low  
these

Ru  
clude  
count  
living  
prise  
rural  
ture

\* Th  
thor's  
June  
presse  
do not  
of Sta  
Rural  
March  
respec  
taken  
† D  
sity.

<sup>1</sup> St  
sche  
and 10



de los truncados restos del Tercer Reich, la mayor parte con rumbo a áreas rurales pues las ciudades no tenían ni trabajo ni albergue para ellos. Mientras que las tres zonas del oeste retuvieron la antigua norma institucional de la posesión del terreno, la reforma agraria en la zona soviética resultó en la creación, por lo menos nominal de varios cientos de miles de fincas nuevas. Este cambio radical probablemente resultará en presión para obtener acción perceptible en las otras zonas si la reforma agraria obtenga algún éxito perceptible.

Generalizations about postwar rural Germany are difficult because in actuality there is no single unified whole today which can be called Germany. Instead there are four occupation zones, American, British, French, and Russian, each of which is set off from all the others by differences in both natural characteristics and in political and economic policy being followed by the occupying power. I have had the opportunity to travel extensively about the American zone of Germany as well as through an important part of the Russian zone. The remarks which follow will therefore deal largely with these two regions.

Rural Germany before the war included roughly 30 percent of that country's population. Farm people, living on about 3 million farms, comprised about two-thirds of the entire rural population.<sup>1</sup> German agriculture included such diverse types of

farming as the large East Prussian and Pomeranian Junkers estates which specialized in grain and potato production, the family sized dairy farms of Bavaria and Schleswig-Holstein, and the subsistence farms of Thuringia and Saxony. Agriculture was relatively most important in southern Germany and in eastern Germany, the latter area east of the Oder River being particularly important because it produced major food surpluses for the rest of the country. Agriculture was relatively much less important in the heavily industrialized west which had the bulk of German population and natural resources.

During most of the European war, rural Germany suffered little physical damage. Air raids were directed principally at cities which were centers of industry or transport, so that few indeed were the villages that received bomb hits. When the actual fighting reached German soil, only particular localized areas were the scene of intensive combat and these areas were usually in and about major cities, so that by and large the countryside and villages emerged unscathed. I have driven through lit-

\* This paper is based largely on the author's observations while in Germany from June to October, 1945. The opinions expressed are those of the writer alone and do not reflect the views of the Department of State. This paper was presented to the Rural Sociology Society in Cleveland on March 2, 1946. All time references are with respect to that date. No account has been taken in this paper of developments in 1946.  
† Dept. of Economics, Syracuse University.

<sup>1</sup> *Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich*, 1941/42, Berlin, 1942, pp. 22 and 104. As used here Germany is taken to

include the territory within the borders as of January 1, 1938 and the rural population is that living in communities of less than 2,000 persons.

erally hundreds of hamlets which bear not a single mark of the war. Their undamaged houses and healthy looking people furnish a vivid contrast to the destruction and death evident in most large German communities. Almost everywhere in the American zone last summer and fall, the normality of the countryside was the most obvious superficial characteristic. In the fields farm workers plowed, cultivated, and harvested; in the villages men and women threshed the grain, gathered fire wood for the winter, and repaired their tools, wagons and other equipment. Except for the relative scarcity of young men of military age, the rural scene in the American zone must have been much as it was before the war.

I do not mean to assert that the farming areas in the American zone had not suffered from the war. They had, of course, and the resulting deficiencies of labor, livestock, fertilizer, farm machinery, and other production essentials contributed heavily to reducing the 1945 harvest. But despite this, the rural areas in the American zone showed far less effect of six years of totalitarian war than one would have expected *a priori*, and by comparison with urban Germany the rural districts were fortunate indeed.

In the Russian zone, along and near the autobahn leading west from Berlin, conditions were not entirely the same. A much larger fraction of the land seemed uncultivated, particularly east of the Elbe; there were fewer people in the fields than was

generally true in the west. Livestock—other than that owned by the Red Army—was practically non-existent so far as a traveling observer could judge. The villages, though also usually showing no signs of physical damage, gave no such impression of the bustling maintenance of normal rural routine as similar villages did in the American zone, and rural people in the Russian zone east of the Elbe seemed far less well fed than the corresponding population in the American zone.

The main reasons for the differences between the two zones may be briefly indicated. First, of all the zones, the Russian area experienced the greatest amount of actual combat and rural areas in this zone suffered more than these areas in other zones. Second, the Russian Army lives off the land, requisitioning food, livestock, and other essentials as it requires them and pasturing its horses wherever they may be, regardless of whether a field is planted to grass or to wheat. Third, the Russians from the beginning of their entry into Germany followed a policy of collecting reparations and taking back property stolen from their country so that farms in their area were denuded of much of their livestock, farm machinery and other production essentials, while the food available for the resident population decreased sharply. Yet, despite this, some parts of the Soviet zone seemed almost as normal and flourishing as did the American zone. This was particularly true of the area west of the Elbe, especially

that rich farming region known as the Magdeburger Börde.

While physically much of rural Germany showed little damage from the war last summer, the population of the countryside was undergoing great changes in the period between VE day and the end of 1945. During the war, many German farmers and farm workers were taken out of agriculture and put into the armed forces. To replace these workers, the Hitler regime sent in laborers from France, Holland, Poland, Russia and virtually every other country which came under the Nazi heel. With the downfall of Germany, most of these workers had but one thought, to get home, and so the roads and fields of Germany swarmed with millions of non-Germans going east, west and south to the borders. During the war, too, hundreds of thousands of Germans usually resident in cities were bombed out of their homes and resettled in rural communities to work in farms and forests. The end of the conflict meant the end of air raids to them and so many left the fields to search for their relatives and their possession in their former homes. These tremendous population movements out of the rural villages depleted the agricultural labor force of all zones to a large extent and for a time threatened to be a major factor reducing German farm production in 1945.

But as millions of slave laborers left Germany last spring, summer and fall other millions of Germans became refugees and participated in a

contrary migration of human beings into their motherland. The most important of these immigration movements resulted from the cession to Poland of East Prussia, Pomerania and Silesia, those parts of Post-Versailles Germany east of the Oder and Neisse Rivers. Persuaded to leave sometimes by force, sometimes by argument, and sometimes by a realization of the hopelessness of their remaining, millions of Germans left these ceded areas and moved west across the river boundaries to the Russian zone. Even the shortest trip along the roads of the Russian zone last summer and fall gave one the opportunity of seeing hundreds of families wearily trudging along on foot, carrying their worldly belongings on their backs and in small hand-pulled carts, seeking a place to start life again. These refugees from Poland were joined also by equally gaunt and destitute appearing Germans expelled from the Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia—many of whom entered Bavaria—and by sick or disabled German war prisoners, over 400,000 of whom were liberated by the Russians in the late summer and early fall. The total number of Germans entering the Russian and American zones during the last nine months of 1945 was probably in excess of five million persons, and some estimates place this immigration total at a much higher figure.

A substantial percentage of these refugees had to be settled in the rural areas of the Russian zone since the absorptive capacity of that zone's ur-

ban districts had been sharply reduced by the war's destruction of dwellings, while their employment capacity had also declined substantially as the result of Russian removals of industrial equipment for reparations. From the beginning of this westward movement, however, substantial numbers of refugees came into the Russian zone only in order to cross it on their way to the American and British zones, and many of them succeeded in their objective despite the legal ban on such zone crossings and the armed guards who patrolled the roads at the zonal borders. These refugees settled in the Russian zone's agricultural areas were the main factor permitting the solution of the difficult farm labor problem that zone faced originally as the result of the exodus of non-German workers from the rural villages.

In the British and American zones the farm labor shortage was solved by releasing hundreds of thousands of captured Germans from prisoner of war camps, priority in release being given those having agricultural backgrounds.

The scrambling of Germany's rural population which has taken place as the result of war and defeat was vividly illustrated to me last September when I interviewed 25 persons in a small farming community near Kassel. Only 10 of the 25 had spent the entire war in that community; five had been in the Wehrmacht and had been released from prisoner of war camps by the American and British armies; one had been captured at

Stalingrad by the Russians and had worked for them in the Ukraine as a prisoner until he became ill after which he was released; five had come to the village after being bombed out of their home cities, Hamburg and Cologne; four were Germans who had fled from Estonia, Latvia, and the neighborhood of Berlin as the Red Army advanced in 1944 and 1945.

There is every reason to believe that this sample was quite representative of the composition of Germany's present rural population, except that it included no Germans who had fled from Poland and Czechoslovakia. Since late last fall, however, large numbers of such refugees have been legally going west into the British, American, and French zones under the provisions of an interallied agreement designed to distribute the burden of absorbing these refugees more equally among all parts of what remains as Germany. During 1945-46, several million Germans are scheduled to move west under this agreement, and there can be no doubt but that large numbers of them will have to be absorbed in the rural areas of the western zones. During 1946 several million additional Germans from Poland and Czechoslovakia are expected to enter the truncated remains of their fatherland as those two slavie countries complete the degermanization of their territories.

Turning next to the institutional structure of rural Germany, we must note that the impact of war and defeat has been quite different in the three western zones from the impact in the

Ru-  
litt-  
fa-  
tur-  
ed  
viet  
cal  
imp  
the  
has  
the  
cour  
cour  
or c  
T  
obje  
land  
been  
past  
to p  
land  
siste  
be a  
cular  
prov  
the r  
tered  
To  
ordn  
have  
1.  
posed  
those  
of ar  
excep  
churc  
owne  
party  
' Thi  
the la  
Soviet  
Berlin  
tober.



Russian zone. In the former regions little has been done to disturb the farm tenure situation or the agricultural control organization which existed under the Nazi regime. In the Soviet zone, however, a number of radical changes have been made. The most important of these changes has been the land reform, an innovation which has been carried out in Germany along the same lines as similar Soviet encouraged land reforms in all the other countries of Eastern Europe liberated or conquered by the Red Army.

The land reform has two primary objectives, first to wipe out the large landowning Junker class which has been a leading element in fostering past German aggression, and second to provide large numbers of poor or landless rural people with small subsistence farms on which they may be able to eke out a living. In particular, attainment of the second goal provides a means of absorbing part of the refugee population which has entered the Soviet Zone.

To effectuate the land reform, the ordinances enacted in the Soviet Zone have provided for the following:<sup>2</sup>

1. A land fund was created composed of the confiscated estates of all those owning more than 100 hectares of arable or forest land (with some exceptions such as land owned by the churches). In addition, all land owned by Nazi leaders, active Nazi party members and other active sup-

porters of the Hitler regime was expropriated and included in the land fund, regardless of the size of the individual holding. The confiscation decree applied to all assets on the estates taken over, and not merely to the land.

2. Most of the expropriated land was distributed among the small farmers, farm laborers, and refugees in each community; the land not so distributed being turned over to local or provincial governments for agricultural experimentation, seed production, and other special purposes. Small farmers who had some land received additional land so as to enable them to have a five hectare plot. Farm laborers, refugees, and other landless persons were entitled to receive five hectare farms. In some areas of poor land, however, farms of up to 10 hectares could be and were created under the land reform.

3. Land recipients must pay the state a sum corresponding to the value of one year's crop at prices prevailing in the fall of 1945. A first installment of 10 percent had to be paid before the end of 1945, unless payment was postponed by local authorities. The remainder is to be paid in equal installments over 10 to 20 years.

4. Farms established under the land reform may not be divided up, sold, leased, or mortgaged either wholly or in part.

5. Agricultural machinery found on the confiscated estates has been transferred to the ownership of committees for mutual aid among peasants. These committees have organ-

<sup>2</sup> This summary is based on the texts of the land reform ordinances of the various Soviet zone provinces as published in the Berlin newspapers last September and October.

ized central stations which will rent farm machinery to farmers in their vicinity, much as the machine tractor stations in the Soviet Union rent such machinery to collective farms they serve.

Administration of the land reform was entrusted to a hierarchical system of committees at each administrative level, proceeding upward from the local village to the *Kreis*, the *Bezirk*, and finally the province. At the local level these committees were composed of small peasants and landless persons selected by vote from among those eligible to receive land. Actual division of the land and its assignment to individual families took place at public meetings open to all persons eligible as recipients.

The bulk of the confiscation and actual distribution of land took place last fall. During September, local committees inventoried the confiscated land in their communities and made lists of persons eligible to benefit from the reform. Trustees were placed in charge of the expropriated estates in an effort to prevent owners from sabotaging the land reform by slaughtering livestock, destroying equipment, or other illegal acts. A recent report indicates that the land reform has been virtually completed. A total of 9,300 estates were confiscated, being replaced by some 300,000 small farms. The recipients of this land got a total of about 1,500,000 hectares, or about five hectares each on the average. Most of the beneficiaries were "dwarf" farmers or farm workers resident in the same

localities as the confiscated estates, and only about 25 per cent of them were immigrants from outside the localities in which they got land.<sup>3</sup>

The future of the new farms set up by the land reform in the Soviet zone is a subject of the most profound importance for the future development of land tenure in all Germany. With the overcrowding of the countryside that has resulted from the transfer of German refugees into all the zones there is great pressure to provide land for as many of these newcomers as possible. If the new small farms in the Soviet zone return their occupants any sort of satisfactory living, that is, satisfactory when compared with the general low standard of life in contemporary Germany, that fact will become generally known in all zones and the pressure for similar land divisions elsewhere will increase. That there is opportunity for some land redistribution in the western zones is evident from the fact that in 1939 the territory embraced by the present American, British, and French zones had over 13,000 farms and forest enterprises with more than 100 hectares. These covered about 5 million hectares. However, about 80 per cent of these 5 million hectares consisted of forest land and less than a million was used for agriculture.<sup>4</sup> Since forest land is obviously not as well suited for the purposes of a land reform as is agricultural land, it seems dubious that

<sup>3</sup> Berlin Radio, February 6, 1946, and *Deutsche Volkszeitung* (Berlin), November 21, 1945.

<sup>4</sup> *Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich*, op. cit., pp. 102-103.

more than perhaps 300,000-400,000 small farms could be set up in all the western zones through a land reform movement, even if the pattern set in the Russian zone were to be followed completely.

Will the new farms set up in the Russian zone enable their owners to make a tolerable living? Obviously they have been created in a period during which they face heavy difficulties as the result of extreme shortages of livestock, farm machinery, seed, fertilizer, farm buildings, and other production essentials. In addition many of the new farm operators are not accustomed to managing their own enterprises and cannot be expected to obtain the most from their land without outside guidance. Then there is the central problem of whether five hectares of average land in eastern Germany is sufficient to provide a tolerable living for a family over a number of years. All these questions are difficult to answer, and they are raised on the assumption that these new farms in the Soviet zone will be operated as individual enterprises. There is, however, reason to believe that these new farms will be individually operated only in the most nominal sense and that actually the confiscated estates will, in the main, continue to be operated as a unit by the land reform beneficiaries working co-operatively. One report published in a Communist newspaper in Berlin last fall indicated that each of the new farmers would be allowed to do as he wished with only one quarter of his

land. Three quarters of each of the new farms was to be joined with the similar portions of all the other new farms to make a large farming unit operated with the labor of all the new farmers. Such cooperative effort would be facilitated by the fact that on many of the divided estates the new owners live close together, frequently occupying different rooms in the estate's manor house since a sufficient number of individual houses are lacking. Certainly such cooperative use of the land would be the most efficient means of making use of the available land under the conditions of scarcity of agricultural production essentials prevailing in Germany today. That the Russian authorities will be inclined to encourage such cooperative activity seems likely in view of their familiarity with the collective farm system in the USSR.

It is obvious that rural Germany today is in a transitional stage with important changes occurring both in its population and its institutions. If one thing is certain for the next few years it is that the farms and forests of what is left of Germany will have to support a far greater number of people, both in rural and urban communities, than before the war. Important adjustments will have to be made by the Germans and by the occupying powers if the new situation is not to result in disaster and perhaps a revival of German fascism.

Given the situation that exists in Germany today, how can rural sociologists contribute to solving the problems that exist? I must note that



while I was in Germany I saw almost no use of rural sociologists nor of the systematic concepts with which rural sociologists deal. My own suspicion is that those who made overall agricultural policy in the American zone and those who had to execute this policy at the local level would have benefited very much if they had had more advice and help from rural sociologists, but all that is water under the dam. What is certain is that policy makers now and in the future will have to take into account the conflicts and problems that have arisen from the tremendous shift in the composition of Germany's rural population. Since these problems will arise in large measure from the relationships between the heterogeneous groups which are now being forced to live together in the truncated remains of Germany, it seems to me that trained sociologists must be the people who analyze the actual course of events and the adjustments or maladjustments that are developing. It is these sociologists—rural sociologists insofar as the rural population is concerned—who can best suggest policies designed to facilitate the absorption of the newcomers into what remains of German society, an absorption which must be accomplished with a minimum of conflict and friction if the occupying powers are not to find their difficult task made even more difficult.

Beyond the immediate problem of reintegrating the German rural population after the profound shocks of

war and defeat, there is the longer run problem of the adjustment of land use and land tenure to the vastly increased population. The whole system of land tenure in the American zone might well be reexamined in the light of the new situation, and the sociologist as well as the economist has a contribution to make in reaching the decision as to what changes in the existing situation might minimize the hardship resulting from the increase in the density of rural and urban population.

In the above the emphasis has been on how rural sociology can be of use to the policy makers and administrators, but it must be pointed out that for the sake of their field itself rural sociologists must follow developments in Germany most closely. In that country there are now meeting the agricultural ideas and policies of five different countries, of five different ways of life. In a very real sense this meeting has resulted in competition among these ways of rural life. The final pattern of German agriculture and rural life will represent either a composite of all the influences now playing upon Germany, or the triumph of one of those influences. This competition of agricultural ways of life in Germany is but one instance of the whole competition between rival ideologies and ways of life throughout the world, a competition that has been intensified by the emergence of the United States and the Soviet Union as the chief powers in the world as it exists after the defeat

of the Axis. The developments in German agriculture will be an important straw in the wind that will indicate how the pattern of all the world's

agriculture and rural peoples will be modified in the years to come in the light of the new balance of world power and world influence.

## School Acceleration and Retardation Among Open Country Children in Southern Oklahoma\*

By Robert T. McMillan†

### ABSTRACT

This paper analyzes school acceleration and retardation of open country white children in relationship to the following factors: location, age, and sex of child; farm tenure status, Sewell's socio-economic status scores, schooling, number of children in school, migration, and type of farm of parents. In all, 65 per cent of the children studied are at the expected grade in school, 12 per cent are accelerated and 23 percent retarded one or more years based on an entering age of 6 or 7 years. Retardation is more frequent, more consistent, and less erratic than acceleration in respect to most of the factors studied.

### RESUMEN

Este informe analiza la aceleración y el retardamiento escolar de los niños blancos que viven en la expansión de los campos, con respecto a los siguientes factores: localidad, edad y sexo del niño, el estado de la tenencia de la tierra, relaciones existentes entre el estado socioeconómico según la escala de Sewell, la extensión de instrucción, el número de niños en la escuela, la migración, y la clase de tenencia de la tierra de los padres. Por todos, el 65% de los niños estudiados están en el grado escolar que es de esperar, el 12% acelerado, y el 23% se han retardado uno o más años basándose en la edad de 6 to 7 años como la de entrada. El retardamiento es más frecuente, más consecuente, y menos errático que la aceleración con respecto a la mayoría de los factores estudiados.

### Introduction

Several studies have dealt with the relationship of intelligence scores of pupils to the occupation of parents and to other criteria of socio-economic status, but research on the relationship between school progress and family status is limited.<sup>1</sup> This paper

economic Factors," *The Thirty-Ninth Yearbook of the National Society for the Study of Education*, Part I, (Bloomington, Illinois: Public School Publishing Company, 1940) 159-210; Richards C. Osborn, "How Is Intellectual Performance Related to Social and Economic Background," *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 34 (1943) 215-228; William McGehee and W. D. Lewis, "The Socio-Economic Status of the Homes of Mentally Superior and Retarded Children and the Occupational Rank of Parents," *The Pedagogical Seminary and Journal of Genetic Psychology*, 60 (1942) 375-380. Studies of the second type include Otis Durant Duncan, *An Analysis of Farm Family Organization in Oklahoma*, Ph.D. Thesis, Louisiana State University, 1941, Chapter X, and Mattie Faye McCollum, *A Compari-*

\* This paper is a contribution of the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station.

† Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

<sup>1</sup> For studies of the first type see Jane Loevinger, "Intelligence as Related to Socio-

analyzes school acceleration and retardation among open country white children in southern Oklahoma. Its purpose is to test the hypothesis that farm tenure status, migration, schooling of parents, and certain other factors are related functionally to the acceleration and retardation of children in school. The study assumes that the factors analyzed are expressive of significant environmental forces which collectively determine the progress of children in school if native endowments are about equal.

### Data Studied

The data studied were taken from personal interviews with 324 families in southwestern Oklahoma during 1943 and 371 families in the southeastern part of the State during February and March, 1944.<sup>2</sup> Only those children attending school and in grades one through twelve were used. There were 325 children in these grades from southwestern Oklahoma and 465 from the southeastern part of the State.

The age-grade distributions assume that a child should progress

through school at the rate of one grade per year. Although the legal minimum age at which children enter school in Oklahoma is six years, a few children begin at five years and many more start at seven. Therefore, pupils were classed as making expected progress if they had completed the first grade by the end of their sixth or seventh year, the eighth grade by the time they were 14 or 15 years old, and the twelfth grade when they were 18 or 19 years of age. For example, a pupil was considered as accelerated if he had finished the fifth grade at the age of ten years, or retarded if he had completed only the second grade at the same age.

### Results of Study

*Area.* A larger proportion of the children surveyed are accelerated and a smaller proportion retarded in southwestern than in southeastern Oklahoma. In the former area, 16.6 per cent of the children are accelerated and 19.4 per cent retarded; in the latter area, 9.5 per cent are progressing more rapidly and 26.0 per cent more slowly than expected (Table I).

It is difficult to explain the differences in pupil progress between the two areas, but these facts are suggestive. In 1940, the median years completed in school by the population 25 years old and older in the counties surveyed was fully one year less in southeastern than in southwestern Oklahoma.<sup>3</sup> Also, the expenditures

*son of Rural Relief and Non-Relief Households of Two Oklahoma Counties in Relation to Social and Economic Organization*, Master's Thesis, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1938, pp. 93-96. For a bibliography of studies on acceleration and retardation of pupils see P. A. Sorokin, C. C. Zimmerman, and C. J. Galpin, *A Systematic Source Book in Rural Sociology*, 3 vols. (Minneapolis: The University of Minnesota Press, 1931) II, 254-256.

<sup>2</sup> For a discussion of the procedures used in selecting areas and sampling, see Robert T. McMillan, *Social Factors Related to Farm Housing in Southern Oklahoma*, AES Tech. Bul. T-22 (Stillwater, Oklahoma, October, 1945), pp. 25-28.

<sup>3</sup> Data taken from *Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940, Population, Oklahoma*, Second Series, Table 27. It is only fair to point out that despite the difference noted, the counties in southeastern Okla-

per capita for children in average daily attendance during 1943-44 averaged nearly ten per cent less in the counties of southeastern than in those of southwestern Oklahoma.<sup>4</sup> A measure of qualitative differences in schools is found in Brown's index of school efficiency which shows southeastern Oklahoma counties scoring lowest among those of the State.<sup>5</sup> These data on the level of schooling, per capita expenditures for schools, and Brown's index are associated with the differences in school progress of the children studied in the two areas.

*Age.* The proportions of pupils retarded increase sharply with age in both areas studied (Table I).<sup>6</sup> This is to be expected because the effects of lost time in school usually are cumulative. On the other hand, the percentages of accelerated pupils decrease with advancing age in southwestern but not in southeastern Oklahoma. In the latter area the amount of acceleration is relatively small and therefore subject to little change. Ordinarily, as school children grow older it seems that the relative amount of acceleration should decrease. However, the inconsistency of results

shown between the two areas raises the question of the conditions under which acceleration occurs. Although acceleration and retardation are not exactly complementary as the evidence shows, similar factors appear to be responsible for both phenomena.

Acceleration and retardation can be ascribed to at least four factors other than that of age: (1) variations in intelligence, (2) differences in opportunities associated with economic status, (3) comparative status of schools as judged by such indexes as expenditures per pupil, average daily attendance, average teacher's salary, and others, and (4) administrative policy regarding promotions. Wide differences in intelligence, apparent in nearly every random group of pupils, almost inevitably lead to deviations from the expected mobility through the grades. As much or more deviation from the normal school progress arises from differences in family status. Children from families with comparatively high status, as measured later in this study by farm tenure and by Sewell's socio-economic status scores, probably have more opportunities for rapid promotion in school by reason of their informal or home training and incentive to benefit socially and economically from schooling than do children from families with low status. On the other hand, the weaknesses of family training and incentive can lead to retarded progress in school. A third factor inheres in the status of the school itself.<sup>7</sup> Pro-

homa are making greater efforts to support their schools in relation to ability to pay than those counties in southwestern Oklahoma.

<sup>4</sup> *Twentieth Biennial Report of the State Department of Education of Oklahoma, 1944, Table 31.*

<sup>5</sup> E. E. Brown, *A Statistical Survey By Counties of Education in Oklahoma*, Oklahoma State Department of Education, Bul. 110, (1925) 37.

<sup>6</sup> Similar results were observed in Duncan's study, *op. cit.*, 322.

<sup>7</sup> For example, the proportions of children graduating from the eighth grade and



bably there is as great a range of difference in the quality of public schools as in the intelligence scores of pupils who attend them. Another factor influencing the relative numbers of pupils accelerated and retarded relates to school policy on promotions. In order to effect economies in operation or to please patrons and pupils, schools sometimes maintain a policy of passing many students whose marks do not warrant it and of accelerating students with high scholastic standing.

*Sex.* Proportionally, girls are accelerated more and retarded less in schools than boys (Table I).<sup>8</sup> These differences are much larger in southeastern than in southwestern Oklahoma. Apparently the factors contributing to differences between the sexes in school performance operate with greater intensity in the southeastern part of the State. Girls usually show more interest in school and attend more regularly than boys. Also, in rural areas, boys drop out of school frequently to assist with the crops. Doubtless, many of them lose interest and stay away from school until the beginning of a new term. Since farming operations are mechanized to a smaller degree and less hired labor is

used in southeastern than in southwestern Oklahoma, the need of children, especially boys, in the farm labor force is greater in the former area.

*Farm Tenure Status.* A direct relationship exists between children's progress in school and the farm tenure status of parents. Children of farm owners are accelerated more frequently and retarded less often than those of tenants, and, in turn, the latter compare favorably with "others," i.e., farm laborers and non-farm workers (Table I).

These tenure differences in school progress can be ascribed to several factors. First, for the reason that landless families migrate more than landowning families, their children experience frequent changes in school with accompanying problems of adjustment to new situations. Second, income differences among tenure groups result in differences in ability to pay for clothing, meals, books, and in some instances, transportation. Third, farm owning families probably are more effective than landless families in indoctrinating children with the values of schooling. Fourth, because of the cumulative effects of the foregoing factors, children of tenant and "other" families probably attend school less regularly and receive somewhat lower grades, which tends to weaken their incentives for school achievement.

*Socio-economic Status.* When school progress is tabulated according to Sewell's socio-economic status scale scores, clearcut and uniform re-

from high school are largest in counties with high percentages of college-trained teachers and high average teacher's salary, E. E. Brown, *op. cit.*, 32-40.

<sup>8</sup> This confirms similar findings in previous studies. See George C. Kyte, "Pupil Status In The Rural Elementary School," *The Thirtieth Yearbook of the National Society For The Study of Education*, Part I (Bloomington, Illinois: Public School Publishing Company, 1931) 25-54, and Mattie Faye McCollum, *op. cit.*, 93-96.

sults are obtained.<sup>9</sup> As socio-economic status improves, the degree of acceleration increases and retardation decreases (Table I). The difference in school progress between the lowest and middle scored groups varies more than that between the middle and highest scored groups, which suggests that children from families with relatively low status are handicapped disproportionately in their efforts to acquire schooling. Confirmation of this point can be found in a study of grade attainment of relief youth who were in school in October, 1935.<sup>10</sup>

*Schooling of Parents.* The progress of children through school depends to a considerable extent upon the amount of schooling possessed by the parents. In Table I, the percentages of children retarded are more than twice as large when their parents report less than eight grades of schooling as they are when parents have completed eight or more grades. Also, differences can be observed in the amount of acceleration among children from similar groupings of parents. These findings confirm those reported in an earlier urban study.<sup>11</sup> Probably children

whose parents have limited formal education receive little encouragement to attain normal school progress, but other important social and economic factors may be present in the situation.

#### *Number of Children in School.*

Nearly twice as many pupils from families with three or more children in school as from families with fewer children are accelerated. The percentages of children retarded are approximately one-half as large among small as among large families. How can these facts be explained?

Relatively large families are more likely to be handicapped economically and disadvantaged socially than relatively small families, and consequently, children from the former group tend to make slower school progress than those from the latter group. Parents tend to have less schooling, income per capita is less, and the general socio-economic status usually is lower in large than in small families.

*Migration.* Frequent moving of families often hinders school achievement, as is shown by data in Table II. The relative amount of school retardation increases progressively from the least to the most migratory groups of families.<sup>12</sup> The proportion of pupils accelerated drops sharply between migration groups I and II, but between

<sup>9</sup> The procedure for scoring socio-economic status is described in William H. Sewell, *The Construction and Standardization of a Scale for the Measurement of the Socio-economic Status of Oklahoma Farm Families*, AES Tech. Bul. 9, (Stillwater, Oklahoma, April, 1940).

<sup>10</sup> Bruce L. Melvin, *Rural Youth on Relief*, Works Progress Administration, Division of Social Research, Research Monograph XI, U. S. Gov't. Printing Office (Washington, 1937), 29-30.

<sup>11</sup> Charles Elmer Holley, "The Relationship Between Persistence in School and Home Conditions," *The Fifteenth Yearbook of the National Society for the Study of Education*, Part II, (Bloomington, Illinois:

Public School Publishing Company, 1919), 54-55.

<sup>12</sup> Migration groups were obtained by dividing the families surveyed into four equal classes arranged according to the number of moves during the past ten years, with age of head of family held constant. Note in Table II the increase in numbers of pupils from migration group I through IV.

the remaining groups differences are small. As is the case among some of the preceding analyses, the amount of retardation furnishes a more consistent measure of school progress than the amount of acceleration. Probably children of families who frequently change locations tend to lose time and interest in school.<sup>13</sup> Their school attendance is less regular and grade average somewhat lower than for those whose families maintain relatively stable residence.

*Type of Farm.* Acceleration and retardation of pupils in school vary by

<sup>13</sup> J. T. Sanders shows that children of families which move infrequently average approximately one-fifth more educational progress per year of school age than those of families which move frequently. *Economic and Social Aspects of Mobility of Oklahoma Farmers*, AES Bul. 195, (Stillwater, Oklahoma, August, 1929), 56-64.

type of farm. Although the type-of-farm classifications used in Table III are not exactly comparable between areas, important differences can be observed within each area. In southwestern Oklahoma, children from families operating crop farms (cotton mainly) experience the lowest progress in school while those from families on livestock farms advance the fastest. The differences between children from general farms with varying proportions of cropland devoted to cotton and small grain are not statistically significant. In southeastern Oklahoma, most of the children studied live on small, self-sufficing farms, and this group makes the poorest showing with respect to school progress. The performance of pupils from families on crop farms and

TABLE I. PERCENTAGES OF ACCELERATED AND RETARDED PUPILS IN TWO OPEN COUNTRY AREAS OF OKLAHOMA, CLASSIFIED BY SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS.

| Socioeconomic<br>Characteristic                 | Southwestern Oklahoma |             |          | Southeastern Oklahoma |             |          |
|---|-----------------------|-------------|----------|-----------------------|-------------|----------|
|   | Number of<br>Pupils   | Percentage  |          | Number of<br>Pupils   | Percentage  |          |
|   |                       | Accelerated | Retarded |                       | Accelerated | Retarded |
| <i>Both sexes</i>                               | 325                   | 16.6        | 19.4     | 465                   | 9.5         | 26.0     |
| Males   | 165                   | 15.2        | 20.6     | 234                   | 5.1         | 30.3     |
| Females   | 160                   | 18.1        | 18.1     | 231                   | 13.9        | 21.6     |
| <i>Ages in years</i>                            |                       |             |          |                       |             |          |
| 6-10  | 96                    | 25.0        | 3.2      | 178                   | 8.4         | 16.9     |
| 11-15   | 144                   | 16.7        | 24.3     | 212                   | 9.9         | 28.8     |
| 16-20   | 85                    | 7.1         | 29.4     | 75                    | 9.4         | 40.0     |
| <i>Farm tenure status</i>                       |                       |             |          |                       |             |          |
| Owners  | 142                   | 19.7        | 12.7     | 205                   | 12.2        | 20.0     |
| Tenants   | 127                   | 17.3        | 18.9     | 167                   | 7.8         | 33.5     |
| Others  | 56                    | 8.9         | 37.5     | 93                    | 6.5         | 25.8     |
| <i>Socio-economic status scale</i>              |                       |             |          |                       |             |          |
| Under 140                                       | 37                    | 8.1         | 51.4     | 266                   | 4.3         | 33.0     |
| 140-169   | 142                   | 16.9        | 18.3     | 167                   | 16.8        | 18.6     |
| 170 and over                                    | 141                   | 19.1        | 12.1     | 30                    | 13.3        | 10.0     |
| <i>Schooling of parents</i>                     |                       |             |          |                       |             |          |
| Under eight grades                              | 119                   | 16.0        | 27.7     | 331                   | 7.6         | 32.8     |
| Eight grades and over                           | 196                   | 16.8        | 12.7     | 132                   | 14.4        | 15.9     |
| <i>No. of children in school<br/>per family</i> |                       |             |          |                       |             |          |
| One or two                                      | 172                   | 20.3        | 12.8     | 207                   | 13.5        | 18.4     |
| Three or more                                   | 149                   | 12.8        | 28.2     | 256                   | 6.0         | 32.3     |



TABLE II. PERCENTAGES OF ACCELERATED AND RETARDED PUPILS IN SOUTHEASTERN OKLAHOMA BY MIGRATION GROUPS.

| Migration Group | Number of Pupils | Percentage  |          |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------|----------|
|                 |                  | Accelerated | Retarded |
| All groups      | 465              | 9.5         | 26.0     |
| Group I         | 95               | 15.8        | 16.8     |
| Group II        | 111              | 8.1         | 20.7     |
| Group III       | 119              | 8.4         | 26.9     |
| Group IV        | 140              | 7.1         | 35.5     |

TABLE III. PERCENTAGES OF ACCELERATED AND RETARDED PUPILS IN TWO OPEN COUNTRY AREAS BY TYPE OF FARM.

| Type of Farm                      | Number<br>of<br>Pupils | Percentage  |          |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|----------|
|                                   |                        | Accelerated | Retarded |
| <i>Southwestern Oklahoma</i>      |                        |             |          |
| All types                         | 260                    | 18.1        | 15.8     |
| Crop                              | 48                     | 8.3         | 29.2     |
| General cotton                    | 72                     | 18.1        | 12.5     |
| General cotton<br>and small grain | 117                    | 20.5        | 13.7     |
| Livestock                         | 23                     | 26.1        | 8.7      |
| <i>Southwestern Oklahoma</i>      |                        |             |          |
| All types                         | 362                    | 9.9         | 25.7     |
| Self-sufficing                    | 224                    | 8.9         | 29.5     |
| Crop                              | 35                     | 8.6         | 22.9     |
| Livestock                         | 34                     | 20.6        | 14.7     |
| Other                             | 89                     | 9.0         | 21.3     |

"other" farms, which includes part-time farmers mostly, rates somewhat more favorably. The children proceeding most rapidly through the grades come from families operating livestock farms.

Type of farming may not be a causal factor in school progress, but such factors as labor organization, number of acres in crops, and income, which are associated with it do contribute to differences in school attendance and achievements of farm children.

### Summary

The findings of this study of pupil acceleration and retardation among open country children in southern

Oklahoma can be summarized in the following statements: (1) children in the public schools advance more rapidly through the grades in southwestern than in southeastern Oklahoma; (2) retardation increases proportionally with age of pupils, but in only one area does acceleration decrease as age increases; (3) higher proportions are accelerated and smaller proportions retarded among girls than boys; (4) progress through the school grades decreases in the following order among children of farm tenure groups: owners, tenants, and "other" (farm laborers and miscellaneous workers); (5) movement through the grades tends to increase as Sewell's socio-economic status scores increase in size; (6) progress in the schooling of children is related directly to the amount of parents' schooling; (7) pupils from families with one or two children in school are more accelerated and less retarded than those from families with three or more children in school; (8) mobility through the school grades is hindered by excessive moving of families; (9) children from families operating livestock farms progress more rapidly in school than those from families on one-crop, general, and self-sufficing farms; and, (10) the study indicates that the amount of retardation exceeds that of acceleration and suggests that retardation reflects larger and more consistent differences than acceleration in the school progress of children classified by socio-economic characteristics.

# The Use of Publicity Materials in South Dakota Weeklies

By George L. Abernethy† and  
Paul M. Berry‡

## ABSTRACT

Editors of South Dakota weeklies make relatively little use of the mass of free clip-sheets, news releases, mats, etc., sent them by a variety of agencies, special interest groups, and organizations. Eighty-nine such concerns sent materials over a three weeks' period. Only twelve of these succeeded to any significant extent in getting their materials inserted, one-half of which were public or charitable institutions.

The editors justify their high rate of rejections on the grounds that the materials are ill-adapted to local reader interest and that they are, in the main, bids for free publicity under a thin guise. There is evidence of a high degree of selectivity exercised by the editors and a sensitivity to "loaded" materials on the part of most of them.

## RESUMEN

Los redactores de los semanarios de South Dakota se aprovechan poco de la enorme cantidad de recortes, noticias, fotografías, etc., que les envían varias agencias, grupos especiales interesados, y otras organizaciones. Ochenta y nueve de tales organizaciones enviaron material durante un período de tres semanas. Sólo doce, la mitad instituciones de caridad, obtuvieron éxito notable en la publicación del material.

Los redactores justifican el alto promedio de rechazo arguyendo que dicho material no se adapta al interés del lector local y porque la mayor parte es un atentado a obtener publicidad gratis. Se nota gran selectividad ejercida por la mayor parte de los redactores que adivinan la publicidad por más escondida que se halle.

## I. Introduction

The purpose of this study was to discover the extent to which releases, bulletins, features, clip-sheets, mats and other publicity materials now being sent to small-town weekly newspapers are used by the recipients. The authors were able to examine and catalogue all the releases and other publicity materials received by two South Dakota weeklies during a three weeks' period.<sup>1</sup> It was assumed that this would constitute a fair sam-

ple of the materials being received by South Dakota weeklies. For five consecutive weeks<sup>2</sup> following the first week's cataloguing of these materials thirty-seven South Dakota weeklies were examined to ascertain the number of times, if any, such releases or publicity materials were used by the weeklies. After these data were compiled a questionnaire was sent to the editors of the thirty-seven weeklies and to the editors of eight others not included in the original sample to discover their attitudes toward the publicity materials they were receiving. No effort was made to analyze the content of syndicated materials from

† University of South Dakota.

‡ Macalester College. Formerly at University of South Dakota.

<sup>1</sup> November 8-29, 1945. (The cooperation of R. T. DeVany and J. B. Townsley in this matter is gratefully acknowledged.)

<sup>2</sup> November 15-December 13, 1945.

the Western Newspaper Union appearing in the weeklies since this type of material is ordinarily purchased by the newspaper publishing it. The study was confined to *free* materials sent out by various sources in the hope that the weeklies would publish them.

## II. The Sample

There are 185 South Dakota weekly newspapers listed in the 1945 Ayer Directory of Newspapers and Periodicals. Thus the thirty-seven South Dakota weeklies examined represent a 20% sample. Thirty-three of these weeklies reported circulation figures ranging from a low of 530 to a high of 3,200. The median circulation was 1,350. The distribution is as follows:

| Circulation    | Number of Weeklies |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 500- 999.....  | 8                  |
| 1000-1499..... | 9                  |
| 1500-1999..... | 10                 |
| 2000-2499..... | 2                  |
| 2500-2999..... | 2                  |
| 3000-3499..... | 2                  |

Although no analysis of the content of Western Newspaper Union syndicated materials was made, the extent of their use was noted as it throws some light on the nature of the sample. It was discovered that eleven of the weeklies used regularly two to four pages of WNU "ready-prints." Eleven other weeklies used occasional WNU features but not full pages. When the group of eleven weeklies using regularly from two to four pages of WNU "ready-prints" was examined, it was found that nine of them had used five or more releases during the period in which they were

inspected. It was also discovered that six of these weeklies fell in the group of eight newspapers with the smallest circulations (500-999). Fifteen weeklies of the sample (41%) did not use any WNU materials in the period studied.

## III. Use of Releases

When the sample of thirty-seven weeklies was examined for five consecutive weeks it was discovered that five of the weeklies had used no releases nor other publicity materials during the period. (Two of these weeklies did publish some WNU syndicated materials.) The circulations of four of these five weeklies exceeded the median circulation of the entire sample.

It was discovered that 12 of the 37 weeklies (32.4%) fell into the group using from 1 to 4 releases during the period of the study. (Eight of these twelve weeklies used some WNU materials.) In this group of twelve weeklies were found the weekly with the median circulation and four weeklies which exceeded the median circulation.

There were also eleven weeklies in the sample (29.7%) using from 5 to 9 releases in this same period of time. (Five of these eleven weeklies used some WNU materials.) Seven of these eleven weeklies reported circulations which exceeded the median circulation while one weekly did not report its circulation.

There were nine weeklies (24.3%) that used ten or more releases during the five weeks' period. The largest number of releases (28) was used by

the weekly with the smallest circulation (530) in the entire sample. (Among these nine weeklies were five which used some WNU materials.) In this group of nine weeklies it is significant to note that only one weekly reported a circulation which exceeded the median circulation.

*Sources Having 10-45 Insertions:*

- Hon. Karl Mundt (45).
- South Dakota State College (25).
- E. Hofer & Sons (19).
- National Association of Manufacturers (14).
- National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis (12).
- Hon. Francis Case (11).

It is significant to note that in the group of releases having the widest acceptance were the newsletters of the State's two Congressmen. The greater use of Congressman Mundt's newsletters may have been influenced in part by the fact that they contained lively material based on his impressions derived from a congressional junket to the Soviet Union and the Middle East. Although twenty different weeklies used, in the five weeks' period, one or more of Congressman Mundt's releases, it should be noted that twenty-four (53.3%) of the insertions are accounted for by six weeklies in the sample. Two of these weeklies used five newsletters, while two used four, and two used three. Most of the releases emanating from South Dakota State College which were used by the weeklies (14 different weeklies) were essentially releases of the Extension Service.

The releases distributed by E. Hof-

er & Sons were mimeographed "canned" editorials dealing with current topics from the special viewpoint of conservative businessmen. Only two weeklies used these releases. The weekly with the smallest circulation (530) in the sample used three of these "canned" editorials without alteration each week during the five weeks' period. Features from the industrial news "clip-sheet" of the National Association of Manufacturers were used by only four weeklies in the sample. All four of these weeklies had circulations falling below the median circulation.

The release from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis was a picture mat of the South Dakota Chairman of the "March of Dimes" which was used by twelve different weeklies. In this group of sources which were able to secure from 10 to 45 insertions of their releases there was not a single release which mentioned a "brand-name" or a commercial product. Four of the six sources in this group had releases which had a special appeal for South Dakota readers in that they mentioned South Dakota personages or situations.

*Sources Having 5-9 Insertions:*

- Carl Byoir and Associates (7).
- Fleet Home Town News Center (7).
- Institute of Life Insurance (6).
- South Dakota Children's Home Society (6).
- South Dakota Southern Normal School (7).
- University of South Dakota News Bureau (7).



In this group of sources it is interesting to note that two were state educational institutions. The materials released by them contained individual stories about prominent students, excerpts from a study made by a professor, announcements about courses, and a story about provisions made for returning veterans. The release from the South Dakota Children's Home Society was part of a fund-raising campaign. The Fleet Home Town News Center furnished short news stories about individual sailors to the sailor's home town newspaper.

The releases from the Institute of Life Insurance which were used were cartoons. Approximately half of the cartoons made available to the weeklies contained references to life insurance, but none of the cartoons used was one of the group referring to life insurance. The users of the Institute of Life Insurance cartoons were weeklies which did not use a WNU syndicated editorial cartoon. Carl Byoir and Associates was the only source in this group successful in obtaining insertions of a release which carried a reference to a commercial sponsor. It was a mat of a South Dakota County Social Security Director who had been nominated by the American Legion for a \$1000 "Man of the Year" prize offered by the Schenley Distillers Corporation. Five of the six sources in this group had releases which had a special South Dakota "angle" for the weeklies in the sample.

*Sources Having 1-4 Insertions:*  
Air Transport Association of America (2).

American Bankers Association (2).  
American Fat Salvage Committee (2).  
American Foundation for Animal Health (4).  
AAF Regional and Convalescent Hospital (1).  
Army Service Courses (1).  
Leon Block and Associates (2).  
Book-of-the-Month Club (2).  
Army Air Field, Sioux Falls (1).  
Fred Braun (1).  
Chevrolet Motor Division (2).  
John A. Clements (2).  
Country Gentlemen (4).  
Greater South Dakota Association (3).  
International Cartoon Company (1).  
Livestock Sanitary Committee (2).  
National Broadcasting Company (1).  
National Livestock and Meat Board (4).  
Northwestern Lumberman's Association (1).  
Sister Kenny Foundation (4).  
South Dakota Crop and Livestock Reporting Service (1).  
South Dakota Farm Bureau (3).  
South Dakota State Board of Health (2).  
South Dakota War Finance Committee (3).  
United States Civil Service (1).  
United States Navy Sub Station (1).  
Victory Clothing Drive (3).  
Victory Sports Alliance (1).  
War Department (3).

Of the twenty-nine sources in this group a total of seven sources (American Bankers Association; Army Air Field, Sioux Falls; Greater South Dakota Association; South Dakota Crop and Livestock Reporting Service; South Dakota Farm Bureau;



South Dakota Board of Health; South Dakota War Finance Committee) had releases which had a definite South Dakota "angle" to them. Eight of the remaining sources had releases which dealt explicitly with some phase of the armed services or auxiliary civilian services related to the war and reconversion needs. One source (International Cartoon Company) offered two decks of playing cards and an ash-tray if the publisher would furnish advertising spaces for its cartoons. Only one weekly apparently accepted this offer and the first cartoon appeared in the fifth week the sample was examined. In this group of twenty-nine sources there were six which sent out releases which mentioned specific brand names, products or services of a commercial character.

*Sources Having No Insertions:*

American Association for United Nations, Inc.  
 American Petroleum Institute.  
 Army Air Base, Sioux City.  
 Automobile Manufacturers' Association.  
 Batten, Barton, Durstine, & Osborn, Inc.  
 Belgium Government Information Center.  
 Bowlers' Victory Legion.  
 Chamber of Commerce.  
 Department of Commerce, Office of Surplus Property.  
 Commodity News Service.  
 Congress of Industrial Organizations.  
 Cornelius Company.  
 Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc.  
 Editorial Services.  
 Electrical Manufacturers' Public Information Center.  
 Margaret Ettinger.  
 Feature News Service.

Foremost Feature Service.  
 Congressman Full.  
 General Electric Company.  
 Gypsum Association.  
 International Council of Religious Education.  
 Hon. Estes Kefauver.  
 Kudner Agency.  
 National Dairy Council.  
 National Education Association.  
 The National Grange.  
 National Kingergarten Association.  
 National Needlecraft Bureau, Inc.  
 Navy Branch Public Information Office.  
 The Navy League of the United States.  
 Oldsmobile Division — General Motors.  
 Public Administration Clearing House.  
 Review and Herald Publishing Association.  
 The Royal Egyptian Legation.  
 S. C. Syndicate.  
 Doctor Salsbury's Laboratories.  
 Salvation Army.  
 Sonotone Research Laboratories.  
 South Dakota Reclamation Association.  
 South Dakota School of Mines and Technology.  
 Supreme Council, 33°, Southern Jurisdiction, U. S. A.  
 U. S. O. Department of Public Information.  
 United States Navy Recruiting Station.  
 Walters Feature Service.  
 Women's International Bowling Conference, Inc.  
 World Government Association, Inc.  
 Yankton College News Service.

Forty-eight of the total eighty-nine sources, (53.9%), failed to obtain a single insertion of a news release in

the sample of 37 weeklies which was examined. Only three of these sources sent out releases which had a South Dakota "angle." Two of the other sources were charitable organizations and one a religious organization. The National Grange which was found in this group of sources has practically no membership in the state. Most of the releases emanating from this group of sources either contained specific references to brand names and corporations or else consisted of bulky background material which did not lend itself readily to the uses of the busy editor.

#### IV. Questionnaire Responses

As mentioned above, a questionnaire was sent to forty-five editors of South Dakota weeklies. This group included the editors of the thirty-seven weeklies that were systematically examined plus eight others chosen from the Black Hills area, whose papers were not available for examination. Thirty questionnaires were returned all of which were usable.<sup>3</sup>

The purpose of the questionnaire was (1) to get the editors' opinions of such releases and (2) to ascertain their *stated* use of such materials. The latter was checked against what actually appeared in the respective papers over a five weeks' period.

In estimating the weekly volume of such materials received, 19 (63.3%)

of the respondents checked amounts ranging from 25 to 50 pieces. Ten (33.3%) checked amounts in excess of 75 pieces; one did not answer; seven believed there to be 100 or more pieces. The latter probably reflects a confusion with the total volume of mail.

The questionnaires reveal that 16 (53.3%) of the editors toss into the wastebasket unopened 75% or more of these releases; 8 (26.6%) treat from 25% to 50% of such material in this manner. Only 5 (16.6%) of the editors open all these communications.

As to whether they use any of these materials regularly, 13 (43.3%) responded negatively. A small group, 5 (16.6%) indicated that they use certain "selected" materials regularly among which are listed the following: releases where local names are involved, soldiers, etc; such "worthy" causes as U. S. O., Red Cross; Congressman Mundt's releases; County Agent releases. Six (20%) use certain releases "quite regularly" such as: Rationing information, crop reports, state institution stories, OPA, news about soldiers. Only two editors make even "occasional use" of mats and cartoons.

The amount of space available is apparently not important among the stated reasons for using so few of the releases as 20 (66.6%) showed no disposition to use more even if they had more space. Only 5 (16.6%) indicated that space was the deciding factor. Volunteered comments from four (13.3%) revealed the opinion that the

<sup>3</sup>The questionnaires were sent out over the signature of E. T. Trozig, Associate Professor of Journalism at the University of South Dakota, who has rapport with the editors, hence, no doubt, the high percentage of return.

releases were ill-adapted to local reader-interest.

"What percentage of the materials you receive is in your opinion really advertising and should be paid for at advertising rates?" In response to this question 17 (56.6%) of the editors judged 75% or more of the material to be sheer advertising. Of this group 4 (13.3%) checked 50%; 4 (13.3%) checked 25% and the same number checked 10%. Several voluntary comments were directed to this question typical of which are these: "90% contains an advertising joker," "Most of them are purely bunk or free advertising for national manufacturers and processors," "Most of it is mere space-grabbing for free advertising," "All of it—they pay for every step until it gets to the publisher, writing, typing, paper, mats, mailing, postage, and it is worthless until the publisher uses it. In other words, they pay for every move until the final one, and that is the only one that will do them any good."

In addition to asking for opinions as to the amount of the releases that were advertising and should be paid for, the respondents were asked to give illustrations. The following were among those given: "Recipes with product names hidden," "All car, movie, food, seed, or propaganda of any kind in which promotional material names a saleable commodity or service," "... Recent publicity by Wincharger on rural electrification," "Pix pages, some educational stories, airlines, agriculture, government surplus commodities, patterns of various

sorts, pictures and stories from radio stations and schools, . . . and some of the Black Hills proposed UNO Capital stories," "THIS IS AMERICA," "POCKETBOOK OF KNOWLEDGE," "Fisher Body, Jeep dope, some farm unions, some farm bureaus," "Automobile and truck releases, salvage, most of the stuff from colleges, railroads," "Releases about corporation officers doing this and that," "... stories about politicians, stories about loan associations . . .," "All releases about new cars, new farm machinery, meat packers, movie stars, and the propaganda sheets regularly issued by the National Association of Manufacturers . . .," "Accident prevention is debatable—insurance companies profit—but there is a general welfare angle," "Gaines Dog Food Feature . . . cotton goods," "National Dairy Council, Skelly Oil."

When asked if they ever get helpful ideas or facts for editorials 9 (30%) said "never;" 14 (46.6%) said "occasionally;" 4 (13%) said "frequently;" and 3 (10%) failed to answer.<sup>4</sup> When commenting on the types most helpful in this regard such remarks were found: "Government releases that show statistics and give information not available to ordinary folks," "College and state associations releases like those of the League of Municipalities," "Those that have a direct bearing on the immediate ter-

<sup>4</sup> The writers are aware that these answers are subject to the usual limitations on all questionnaire responses. For example, one editor who was discovered to be using three canned editorials each week checked "Occasionally."

ritory our paper covers." One editor expressed a somewhat negative use, "The only time I use their ideas for an editorial is when I get mad and blast them."

In response to the request to list their chief criticisms of the form and content of the releases 16 (53.3%) of the editors gave answers that could be classified under "content." Of this group 10 (62.5%) stressed dislike for the attempts to get free advertising while 6 (37.5%) found fault with the lack of concern for local reader interest. The following comments have to do with the alleged attempts at free advertising: "My subscriber doesn't give a damn for the names of the officers and directors of the Swift Packing Co. just because they donate \$4.50 worth of meat to a 4-H banquet and then spend \$9.00 in postage sending a 'News Rush' story to every weekly in the nation;" "If the company putting out the bulletins, etc., would take the cash used in getting out the publications and use it in good, fair newspaper advertising instead of trying to pull something over on the publishers they would receive more for their money spent and certainly promote more good will among their publishers;" "If they didn't contain a bid for free publicity they would not be sent out. Why should we furnish free publicity to the government or any but a charity? We pay the same taxes as others, contribute the same as others, in addition give free publicity to charity or church. Is there really any justification for free publicity? We operate a business, do we not?"

Those editors who felt that the releases lacked adequate concern for local reader interest give such replies as: "For our use not localized enough, which, of course, is understandable;" "No conception of interests of subscribers; outside the field of weeklies; no tie-in with local organizations;" "See no local interest, we are concerned with local news and state news only."

As stated above, some of the criticisms had to do with the form of the releases. On this score 5 (16.6%) of the editors showed dissatisfaction. These are some of the comments: "Most of it is too long, especially government releases;" "News releases should have heads on them. These heads can be remodeled if they don't fit a paper's type schedule, but they show at once what the story is about. Most releases should be much shorter and to the point;" "About 90% of them are too long and too hard to condense down."

In addition, one editor made criticisms of both form and content while two gave replies that could not be classified under either form or content and six made no reply.

A negligible number, 4 (13.3%) of the editors indicated that there was any value in receiving the releases. Nine (30%) answered "little" or "no value," and 9 (30%) gave no response to the question. Several facetious replies were made such as: "Makes a nice fire when we can find the time to watch it burn;" "It helps the postal department;" "Chief value is to the people who have been paid



for their work and service—and that's not the country printer." Those who did specify it as having some value spoke in terms of its being "occasional space filler" or providing "background information."

Twenty-three of the editors (76%) have received no comment from their subscribers on the use of any such materials while 5 (16.6%) have received comment. However, these have had to do with rationing information and men in the service.

When asked if there were any additional releases which they would like to receive 23 (76.6%) of the editors indicated none; 4 (13.3%) specified that they would like to get such materials as "unbiased news from Pierre" (the state capital), "Agricultural releases from Brookings," (State College); "U. S. Department of Agriculture." One editor in commenting on releases from the latter had this to say, "Releases now sent out by the Extension Department through the County Agent's office have the same weakness pertinent to all publicity releases—they fail to get away from routine style of writing, and are cumbersome, being devoted too much to getting publicity for the Extension officials and too little in the gist of the story covered."

### V. Conclusions

1. The blanket mailing of publicity materials to South Dakota rural weeklies on the assumption that if enough papers are covered with sufficient frequency the results will justify the expenditure seems hardly

tenable in the light of the findings of this study.

2. More than half (53.9%) of the total eighty-nine sources failed to secure a single insertion of their releases in the thirty-seven weeklies examined. In general, the South Dakota weeklies used the remaining materials very sparingly. When this use was investigated it revealed that the weeklies with the largest circulations made the least use of the releases; those with the smallest circulations tended to make the greatest use of them.

3. South Dakota editors show great resistance to publicity materials which they feel are essentially commercial advertising. They reveal no difficulty in detecting hidden advertising "jokers" in the releases. Consequently, many releases are discarded unopened upon the mere recognition of a characteristic envelope.

4. One of the major reasons given by the editors for the meager use of the releases received was the fact that they were poorly adapted to local reader interest and the news policy of the weeklies. The authors' examination of the content of the releases from the eighty-nine sources tends to support this contention.

5. The South Dakota editors do not seem to regard space as an important factor in limiting the use of releases. The authors, however, feel that space is a more important factor than the results of the questionnaire show. The volume of advertising carried by most of the weeklies does not leave



excessive amounts of space for news stories. If the use of WNU materials by twenty-two of the papers in the sample is noted, it is apparent that the sources sending out releases are competing for a very small amount of available space.

6. If the situation among South Dakota weeklies is typical of the rural weeklies in other states, it suggests that the blanket distribution of releases is an ineffective way of reaching an appreciable portion of the readers of rural weeklies.

---

## Types of Participating Families

By W. A. Anderson†

### ABSTRACT

There are three types of participating families, fully-participating, partially-participating, and non-participating.

Two sets of data are presented to support this thesis. The first is the self-ratings of 344 farm families relative to their position in their community as participators in its formal organizations, as participators in informal activities and as leaders in community programs. The second set of data pertain to the actual participation of 1202 farm families as organization officers, committee members, and program participants.

If this hypothesis is substantiated, it has much practical value for extension workers and other rural leaders, for it furnishes a simple tool by which these leaders can identify families as participants.

### RESUMEN

Hay tres tipos de familias participantes: las que participan del todo, las que participan en parte, y las que no participan.

Se presentan dos grupos de datos para soportar esta tesis. El primero es la auto-clasificación de 344 familias rurales sobre su posición en la comunidad como participantes en organizaciones formales, como participantes en actividades más informales, y como líderes en programas de la comunidad. El segundo grupo de datos pertenece a la participación actual de 1202 familias rurales como oficiales de organizaciones, miembros de comités, y participantes en otros programas.

Si esta hipótesis puede ser verificada, tendrá mucho valor para los agentes de trabajos de extensión y para líderes rurales, porque ofrece un modo fácil de identificar las familias que participan.

### There Are Three Types of Participating Families

The thesis of this paper is that families may be classified into three main groupings from the viewpoint

of social participation: fully-participating; partially-participating; and non-participating.

### Two Types of Data Are Used to Establish This View

The data for supporting this thesis are drawn from two sources. The

†Professor of Rural Sociology, Cornell University.

first is the self-ratings of 344 New York farm families with reference to three aspects of their social participation, namely family leadership in community affairs, family participation in community organizations, and family participation in informal activities. In a recent paper I have shown that family social participation is not only the result of the action of community members who are expressing social acceptance or rejection by conferring participation and leadership roles on families, but is also an expression by the families themselves of their respect for and confidence in themselves, which is their own estimate of their social status.<sup>1</sup> These self-rating data are now used to show that these families generally distribute themselves into the three groupings suggested. If this is true, it has important bearing on the practical problem of promoting family social participation.

The second source of data is the actual participation of 1202 farm families who live in the same New York Counties where the self-rating data were obtained and in an additional rural county where a similar type of agriculture prevails, so that all are families from comparable environments.

#### **The Establishment of the Types Comes Directly From the Interrelations of the Ratings**

The self-rating data are the responses of the 344 farm families to the

question, "If you were to divide the families of your community into four groupings in which would you place your family in regard to the following factors: (1) the amount of money available for family living; (2) living comfortably in the home; (3) leadership in community affairs; (4) participation in community organizations; (5) participation in informal activities. Grouping one is the most favorable or has the most; grouping four is the least favorable or has the least."

The method of establishing the types of participating families from these self-ratings is to associate those families who rate themselves similarly in respect to the three participation traits.

#### **These Families Gave Themselves Ratings on Each of the Three Participation Factors**

Each family had the opportunity to place itself in one of four positions relative to each of these participation factors. What actually happened is that 9 per cent rate themselves in the first or top grouping as to participation in formal affairs, 6 per cent rate themselves in this grouping as to community leadership, and 9 per cent rate themselves there as to participation in informal activities. (Table I.) On the other hand, 59 per cent of the families put themselves in grouping four as to participation in formal organization, 69 per cent place themselves in this fourth grouping as to leadership in community affairs, and 26 per cent rate themselves in this position as to participation in informal activities. The remaining propor-

<sup>1</sup> W. A. Anderson, "Family Social Participation and Social Status Self-ratings," *American Sociological Review*, XI:3, (June, 1946), pp. 253-258.

tions of the families placed themselves in either position two or position three with regard to each of these participation factors. (Table I.)

TABLE I. THE SELF-RATINGS OF 344 FARM FAMILIES IN OTSEGO COUNTY, NEW YORK AS TO THEIR POSITION IN THE COMMUNITY RELATIVE TO PARTICIPATION IN FORMAL ORGANIZATIONS, LEADERSHIP IN COMMUNITY AFFAIRS, AND PARTICIPATION IN INFORMAL SOCIAL ACTIVITIES.

| Per Cent Rating themselves in |                                      |                                 |                                      |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Participation Grouping        | Participation in Formal Organization | Leadership in Community Affairs | Participation in Informal Activities |
| First or top                  | 9                                    | 6                               | 9                                    |
| Second                        | 10                                   | 8                               | 29                                   |
| Third                         | 22                                   | 17                              | 36                                   |
| Fourth or bottom              | 59                                   | 69                              | 26                                   |
| Total                         | 100                                  | 100                             | 100                                  |

Less than one in each ten families think of themselves, therefore, as belonging in the top grouping or as being among those who participate most in formal organizations, in informal activities, and in community leadership. On the other hand, about 6 out of each 10 feel that they belong to the grouping who participate least in formal organizations. One in each four put themselves in the same position as to participation in informal activities, while seven out of each ten feel that they are among those who participate least with respect to leadership in community activities. (Table I.)

The remaining families hold that they belong in groupings two or three relative to these factors. Thus 10 per cent and 22 per cent respectively rate themselves in grouping two and three in regard to formal participation; 8 per cent and 17 per cent respectively

rate themselves in these intermediate positions relative to community leadership; while 29 per cent and 36 per cent feel that they belong in this area relative to taking part in informal activity. (Table I.)

### To Establish "Types" it is Necessary To Show Similarity in the Ratings on Participation Traits

In order to discover from these self-ratings whether there are "types" of participating families, it is necessary to see the extent to which families rate themselves similarly or nearly so with regard to these expressions of participation.

### The Fully-Participating Families

The self-ratings these families give themselves on the three factors result in nine different rating combinations. (Table II.) Six per cent of the families place themselves in a top combination by rating themselves in grouping one in all three participation characteristics. They consider themselves full participants. Three per cent place themselves in grouping one in formal and informal participation and in grouping two in community leadership. This combination is one step removed in only one of the three characteristics from the top combination. This is practically full participation. Putting the six per cent in the top combination and the three per cent in this second combination together we have nine per cent of the families who rate themselves as the top participators. These we call "fully-participating" families. (Table II.)

### The Partially Participating Families

The next combination including five per cent of the families is rated in grouping two in all three participation factors. This is one step removed in all three characteristics. While the participation of these families is high, according to their own judgment, it is not "full participation" such as is true of those families we have defined as "fully-participating."

Then follows a series of four combinations where 27 per cent of the families rate themselves as belonging in grouping two, three, or four in one and two of the factors. These families are participators but not in full measure. These we put together with those who rate themselves in position two in all characteristics, and describe as the "partially-participating" families. They include 32 per cent of all the families. (Table II.)

It is clear that the extent of participation among the "partially-participating" varies in degree. Those whose rating on all three characteristics is in grouping two participate more than those whose rating is as low as grouping three in formal and informal participation and four in community leadership, while the combinations that lie between these two take part more or less than these two extremes.

### The Least or Non-Participating Families

The next combination includes 33 per cent of all the families. They rate themselves in grouping four, or in the lowest grouping, in formal participation and community leadership and in grouping three in informal participation. They admit that they take part less than other families in community affairs and only slightly in in-

TABLE II. THE PROPORTIONS OF 344 NEW YORK FARM FAMILIES WHO RATE THEMSELVES IN DIFFERENT COMBINATIONS OF GROUPINGS AS TO PARTICIPATION IN FORMAL ORGANIZATIONS, LEADERSHIP IN COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES, AND PARTICIPATION IN INFORMAL ORGANIZATIONS.

| <i>Participation Rating</i>              | <i>Combinations</i>  | <i>Per Cent</i>              |
|--|--|------------------------------|
| Grouping One in;<br>Grouping One in;     | leadership, formal, and informal participation<br>formal and informal participation: Grouping<br>2, in leadership                  | 6 } Fully<br>3 }             |
| Grouping Two in;<br>Grouping Two in;     | leadership, formal, and informal participation<br>formal, and informal participation: Grouping 3<br>in leadership                  | 5 }<br>5 }                   |
| Grouping Two in;                         | informal: Grouping 3 in formal participation:<br>Grouping 4 in leadership  | 7 } Partially<br>12 }        |
| Grouping Three in;<br>Grouping Three in; | leadership, and formal participation: Grouping<br>2 in informal<br>formal, and informal participation: Grouping<br>4 in leadership | 3 }                          |
| Grouping Four in;<br>Grouping Four in;   | leadership, and formal participation: Grouping<br>3 in informal<br>leadership, formal, and informal participation                  | 33 } Least<br>26 } or<br>Non |
| Total                                    |  | 100                          |



formal affairs. Finally, a combination including 26 per cent of the families rate themselves in grouping four in all three participation traits, admitting that they take part less than any other families in all three kinds of participation. We combine these two groupings who participate less than any others. They are only one step removed from each other in one participation trait. These we designate as the "least or non-participating" families.

The characterization of these families from their self-ratings gives us then these three types of participating families that we designate as fully-participating, partially-participating and non-participating families. The "fully-participating" families constitute nine per cent, the "partially-participating" 32 per cent, and the "non-participating" 59 per cent, of all families.

#### The Classification Agrees With Participation Experience

The classification of these families into these three types is the result of logically combining those that are similar in the self-ratings of their participation behavior. It is a mental construct, as are all classifications. It is founded on opinions about extent of participation. If the classification is valid, it should agree with actual participation experience. To show that this is true is our next step.

In our work on social participation we have obtained detailed data on the extent and intensity of individual and family participation in formal and informal activities for over 2,000

families. While obtaining these data, the feeling that there were families who took part in almost every activity in the community and almost at all times, that there were families who were active in some affairs at some of the times, while there were also families who did not take part in any activities, at any time, grew upon us.

In working on the formal participation of 1202 farm families Plambeck<sup>2</sup> and I constructed a table which shows the proportion of these families who had one or more members who were active in community organizations as officers, committee members, or on programs. Families whose members are active in these ways are the truly participating families. They not only belong to organizations and groups, but attend and support them.

Our table shows that 61 per cent of these families had no members who held an organization office, served on a committee, or took part in a program during the previous year. This 61 per cent is comparable to the 59 per cent of the families who rated themselves as belonging in the lowest grouping in formal and informal participation and community leadership and that we designate as non-participating. On the other hand, 11 per cent of these families had several members who were active in all three of these ways. These are comparable to the nine per cent of the families who rate themselves as belonging in the top grouping in leadership and participa-

<sup>2</sup> W. A. Anderson and Hans Plambeck, *The Social Participation of Farm Families*, Cornell University Agr. Exp. Sta. Rur. Soc. Mimeo. Bul. 8 (1943), p. 28.



tion and that we designate as fully-participating. The rest of the families, 38 per cent of all, had one or more members who held an office only, participated in a program only, served on a committee only, or were active in two of these ways. These are comparable to the 32 per cent of the families who rated themselves in our second and third groupings and that we designate as partially-participating. The differences between the proportions that constitute the classes by self-ratings and the proportions who exhibit comparable participation experience are no larger than are to be expected from the probable errors of these percentages.

Our conclusion from these comparisons is that our logically constructed classification portrays actual participation experience and seems, therefore, to be valid.

#### **Self-ratings Can Be Used To Discover Types of Participating Families**

There are, if our thesis is accepted, several generalizations about social participation that suggest themselves. The first is that it is possible to use the self-rating technique to discover what kind of participating group a family is. This would be especially helpful to extension workers, rural ministers, and other local leaders who wish to locate active and non-active families quickly. If it is correct that families can classify themselves accurately in this regard, it may not be necessary to make detailed study of the activities of all the family members to find those who

take part fully, partially, or not at all.

We think this use of the self-rating techniques would be especially helpful if combined with ratings by others. While we are now only in the preliminary stages of analyzing our "other rating" material, we have indications that "self" and "other" ratings are highly correlated. If, therefore, local workers use both self and other ratings on families, they would have a rapid method of classifying their constituency as to participation.

#### **Work with the Partially-Participating Families to Increase Activities and Get New Leadership**

A second suggestion that we present is that increased activity and new leadership can be obtained most successfully by stimulating the partially-participating. The fully-participating do not need encouragement or urging. They know the values they wish to obtain. They take advantage of opportunities to be active and to make contributions without stimulation. In fact they are often so assertive that they dominate and community workers come to rest upon them.

The non-participating must usually be worked with for considerable periods in order to get them to see the values in association, to arouse their interest, and perhaps most important of all, to create in them a self-confidence and self-respect which makes them willing to take part at all.<sup>3</sup> This is a worthwhile, but nevertheless, long and difficult job.

<sup>3</sup> W. A. Anderson, "Family Social Participation and Social Status Self-ratings," *American Sociological Review*, XI:3, (June, 1946), pp. 253-62.

The partially-participating are already interested. They know the values of participation. They are waiting for the chance to assume responsible roles. Here the problem is chiefly one of getting leaders to so direct activities that as many as possible can participate. One of the major reasons why there is not more participation is that the potential participants are not used. Dependence is placed on the aggressive few. We are always saying, "We must select the best" participants or leaders. This usually means only the most aggressive persons. There is a large potential for participation and leadership await-

ing opportunity in the partially-participating.

#### **Test This Classification in Future Participation Studies**

We do not claim that we have established this classification finally. We are anxious that it be given further testing. We are doing so. We suggest that other rural sociologists who will be studying participation include in their instruments some self and other rating questions. We hope studies will particularly get families to indicate, having adequately defined the terms, whether they consider themselves to be full, partial, or non-participating families.

## NOTES

*Edited By Paul H. Landis*

### FILM-MAKING AS A FOCUS OF SOCIAL FORCES IN AN INDIAN TRIBE

It may be said that any communal undertaking calls into play societal traits inherent in a group. When a people, the Hopi, who have used the same agricultural methods for eleven centuries on the same mesas of northern Arizona, decide to use a medium as new as the sound film to portray their problems, the situation is bound to throw into sharp focus the component social forces.

For five months a fellow sociologist and the author lived on the Hopi reservation in the process of producing a 16 mm. sound film on the status of the modern Indian. Furthermore, this particular undertaking generated such heated reaction that latent stresses and strengths were more quickly discernable than in a situation requiring only observation or universally approved participation.

This project was charged with particular tension because of the Hopi antipathy to being photographed by Whites. On every mesa there are Indian policemen to enforce the warnings to photographers, usually by tearing up film, occasionally by destroying cameras. The source of this antipathy to photography seemed to lie in a mingled fear of ridicule by White audiences, a feeling of spiritual degradation—selling oneself out to pose, the belief that cherished rites and skills will be too easily copied if recorded on film, and a vague fear of loss of *virtu*. Since the Hopi, from tradition, believe themselves to be God's chosen people, they conceive of cultural diffusion only as a disadvantageous process of seeping away and weakening of their own more desirable mores. While twenty years ago the Snake Dance could still be filmed, after some unpleasant incidents the Hopi finally agreed with the Indian Service that no portrayal of religious ceremonies on the mesas would be allowed, although the full cycle of strange colorful

katchina dances goes on almost weekly during six months of the year.

Two complementary forces in delicate balance underlay our future dealings, the autonomy of the individual combined with his deferral to the group. The obvious first step was to get the chief's permission to make educational pictures solely on the daily routine, as distinguished from the ordinary commercial films. To our surprise this permission was rather easily secured, but we soon found it was meaningless without the individual's cooperation. An ancient street in the pueblo might be teeming with activity—an old man carding wool, a woman shelling corn, someone else making piki—we had only to appear with our cameras and the street was deserted. Mothers hissed to their children to come straight in and old women hobbled off to their homes with their full water buckets. Of course, this sort of thing stymied the film because (to paraphrase *Alice*) what is the use of a motion picture without any motion?

On the other hand, we were soon to learn that real group sanction had to be secured before individuals would cooperate. In these villages where neighbor crowds neighbor in a storied pueblo, the strongest rule of living is that there shall be no secrecy. The doors are open, or if you knock they say, "Come in," never "Wait a minute." It is indeed a serious breach even to attempt to talk privately or make arrangements with individuals apart from the group. Indian Service Administrators incur criticism if they "work with individuals." The Hopi who acceded to the request "Please don't mention this to anyone else" would be regarded as a traitor.

Individuals, therefore, were not free to hire themselves out as film subjects. When in some desperation we proposed to Don, the *Sun Chief*, that we pay him on a footage

basis to let us follow him around and film him at his tasks, he whisked us to a public meeting before the head chief where every detail of the proposal was explained and finally vetoed by this village. Where intellectual explanation, nominal permission and attempts to hire individuals failed, the substitution of an emotion-charged appeal to the group succeeded in overcoming the usual group aversion. The victors tend to forget that force was used against our Indian minority, but living Hopis well remember that troops were called out in 1906 and their houses searched for children of school age. No one thinks of violence now, but there are unreconstructed Rebels on the mesas who hate White government officials. There is a lesser antagonism toward missionaries on the part of the 95 per cent who follow the Hopi way. But a few Whites who are regarded as the champions of Indians against their oppressors are accepted. In this case, in spite of our repeated warnings that we would state what we saw, we were regarded also as champions of the Hopi point of view and thus endowed with an emotion sufficiently strong to offset the qualms of many who had never before been filmed. There was also an element of jealousy of the traditional enemies, the Navaho, who were just assembling a delegation to present their problems before a Congressional committee. However, the area of religious dances and ceremonials was still strictly forbidden.

#### Effective Procedure by Group Action

As soon as the young Hopi Governor of New Oraibi saw that we were not interested in a costume portrayal, but would present the modern Hopi and his problems, he became the official sponsor. His first step was to call a general council of representatives from the nine villages—what amounted to a tribal council. In the course of seven hours of discussion through an interpreter, we disavowed resemblance to any previous photographer, stressed our independent position, and in as simple terms as possible, stated our aims as social scientists and of this film in particular. The upshot was a tenta-

tive assent, later confirmed when the chiefs had a chance to talk the question over with their constituents in stores and kivas on the mesa. Nevertheless, this was by no means well-defined group sponsorship by a whole tribe, for several villages sent no representatives. One vetoed the project and the rest cooperated in various degrees, but enough to secure a fair statement of the facts as far as we could find them.

Actual filming could only go forward by group action also. A committee took us on a conducted tour over much of the reservation, pointing out specific fields, wells, and dams and having us talk with men whose problems they wished to discuss. Almost every subsequent scene was secured with official ceremony. If we wanted a two-second shot of housebuilding, the village Governor himself had to explain the project from the beginning to the builder, and then builder, Governor and photographers made formal statements of their aims in life for an hour before the scene could be taken.

#### Innovators and Traditionalists

Forty years ago the question of compulsory education had pitted progressives against conservatives. In a lesser way, the film drew to its support those with traits like political interest, ability to speak English, those who had traveled or gone to school off the reservation, while opposed or indifferent were the religious leaders, the old people in general, and those who wished to have no truck with the White Man's ways in any guise. One of the villages, Chimopavy, was extremely conservative. There the question of photography was so touchy that Peter, who in preparing to be next chief had to lead a life as blameless as the Child Lama, did not dare give us public assistance, although he had been one of our principal sponsors.

As in other questions, the villages at the foot of the mesas were far more accessible than those on top. A young matron living below the mesa arranged with us to photograph her family of origin living on top. She was profoundly surprised when her own family not only backed out when the time

came, but also a former neighbor roundly called her down in Hopi for bringing us up.

#### Internal Rivalry and Nascent Unity

Although only 3500 Hopis in all live on the three mesas, each mesa has long acted as if it were a separate province. When, because the range was overgrazed, the Government forced the Hopi to reduce their sheep, First and Second Mesa agreed, but Third Mesa held out for a considerable time. First Mesa accepted a grazing district boundary fence, but Third Mesa stubbornly opposed it.

While ancient inter-mesa conflicts over errant cattle and religious differences have lessened, new ones take their places. In its long-range program, for instance, the Government has planned for a new road from the reservation to Winslow 70 miles away, but Second Mesa says it is the logical center for this road, while Oraibi says the road should obviously go out from Third Mesa. Then too, everyone agrees that the Agency location should be shifted, but each village has reasons why it should be near it.

The nine villages are far from unified, even as separate segments. An example is New Oraibi whose 300 villagers are split into many factions. One faction gives allegiance to one of the two claimants to the office of Chief of Hotevilla, six miles away; another follows Chief Tewaquaptewa of Old Oraibi on top of the mesa; another recognizes the nominal Governor; and the rest are indifferent and won't attend village meetings.

Nor is there any recognized leader among the 3500 Hopi comparable to Chee Dodge of the 50,000 Navaho. Most of the village chiefs are good old men, selected for their religious rather than secular attainments. A prime requisite for tribal leadership is fluent command of Hopi and English. Since Indian Service employees are barred from tribal offices by Departmental order, this provision leaves two bilingualists from different villages who have gained a general position of leadership. Unfortunately, they do not always work together. One complained to us that the other had borrowed the correspondence which he had developed with

outside organizations and had answered all the letters, thus neatly diverting the correspondence to another village and himself.

All these inherent stresses came out in the course of producing the film. The conservative villages sent no representatives to meetings. Rival villages pointed out projects that ruined their interests but helped some other village. If one leader sponsored the film the other kept aloof.

The chief symptom of internal disunity was the difficulty of securing a definite statement of what the Hopis did want in the way of a tribal program which could be stated concisely in the film. A short time before, a Congressional committee had invited the Hopis to send a representative to present such a statement at a hearing. The representative conscientiously presented the grievances of each village for the past thirty years while the Navaho representative concentrated on a concise positive program. To encourage a more positive statement for the film, the leaders chose three men, each of whom was to present Hopi wishes in respect to health, the economic situation, and their political disposition, in an open meeting; then, following criticism, was to record his statement for film.

Based on the Hopi Constitution of 1936, the tribal council would be the logical instrument for formulating a tribal program. This council lived briefly, but first, conservative Hotevilla refused to send representatives; then it could not command sufficient support for its decisions and was given the *coup de grace* when the Superintendent withdrew recognition on the score of its not being sufficiently representative.<sup>1</sup> As a legislative body, the tribal council had expired before the last big matter of tribal concern, the sheep reduction and range boundary fencing of December, 1945. However, the general desire to save their sheep and graz-

<sup>1</sup> As the Superintendent said, "It was a privilege that was given to the Hopis, and if they don't care to elect representatives I don't believe it is our responsibility to have them elected."

—Minutes of Special Meeting, Oraibi, Arizona, Nov. 17, 1943.



ing rights was sufficient to weld the tribe into unparalleled unity. Two successful mass meetings were held at which the Hopi presented their views to representatives of Chambers of Commerce of the nearest towns and to the Commissioner's representatives. Here a Hopi, David Taleheftewa, explicitly stated the need for tribal unity:

We all know as a Hopi people that there is different unity among us Hopis. That is the biggest drawback and the biggest detriment to the welfare of us Hopis. I know, I have worked with you people a long time. I have tried hard to work toward unity but have not seen it yet. Yet you people know that tradition itself says that it is only through unity that we will be able to accomplish anything worthwhile.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Minutes of Open Meeting, Hopi Indian Agency, Nov. 6, 1945, p. 15.

It would seem that unity would have to be fostered and the tribal council revived in the event that tribal properties are leased for development of natural resources like coal.

Thus the process of making a documentary film with the Hopi revealed clearly four modes of social action: (1) the delicate balance between individuality and group control, (2) the effectiveness of group action, (3) the schism between innovators and traditionalists and (4) the present force of intra-tribal dissension with evidence of prospective unity. As the camera lens itself draws into focus the diffuse light rays reflected from the larger reality to record an image in miniature, so the process of filmmaking focuses on a small scale modes of social action latent in the culture as a whole.

Margaret Cussler.

Oraibi, Arizona

## CURRENT BULLETIN REVIEWS

*Edited By Conrad Taeuber\**

### Population

In a study of 297 families in Lexington, Kentucky in 1942<sup>1</sup> an effort was made to measure the adjustment of rural migrants to urban conditions. The majority of the rural-reared householders and their families were in the middle and two lower rental classes, but the converse was true of urban-reared householders and their families. Some rural-reared migrants on entering the city were in a status below that which they formerly held, but most improved their status after migration. At each of the four income levels used, rural-reared residents showed somewhat lower socio-economic status than did urban-reared residents. The migrants of longest urban residence were more like their urban neighbors for some of the items used than were the newcomers. Rural-reared children of rural-reared migrants seemed in general to hold about the same socio-economic position as that of their parents.

### Settlement

Two reports dealing with settlement on the Vale and Owyhee irrigation projects in Oregon have been issued recently. An earlier report, *New Farms on new land* by Carl P. Heisig and Marion Clawson included an analysis of farm organization, expenses and income of these settlers in 1938. The recent report on the settlers' progress<sup>2</sup> tells of the developments between 1938 and 1944. The project area covered in the study was operated by 1,238 farmers in 1944 and included about 80,000 acres of irrigated land, most

of which had been under irrigation less than 10 years. The study indicates what settlers, with relatively few resources, can accomplish on fairly good land under favorable economic conditions. The report of turn-over among owners and operators on the Projects<sup>3</sup> contains data on the number of farm transfers and number of operator shifts for different sections of the Projects and discusses the economic, social, and personal reasons why some families have left the Projects. It was found that the availability and the wise use of credit were important factors in the stability of settlers. A large part of the family discord, poor health, social isolation, and even the unsatisfactory work habits could be traced to the lack or misuse of credit facilities.

### Farm Labor

Approximately 3¼ million persons worked on farms for wages in 1945. At the end of the year 1.6 million were working on farms, 600,000 of them were doing non-farm work and 1,000,000 were not working; most of the latter were housewives or students. This survey on *the employment and wages of the hired farm working force in 1945*<sup>4</sup> was made by the Bureau of the Census to supplement information obtained by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in national enumerative surveys of farm wages and wage rates. "The survey was restricted to persons 14 years of age and over who were in the civilian population of the United States and not in institutions when the survey was conducted in January 1946."

\* Assisted by Elsie S. Manny.

<sup>1</sup> Catherine P. Heflin and Howard W. Beers. *Urban adjustments of rural migrants*. Ky. Agr. Expt. Station, Bul. 487. 32 pp., Lexington, June, 1946.

<sup>2</sup> Walter U. Fuhrman. *Settlers' progress, Vale-Owyhee project, Oregon*. 82 pp. Bur. Agr. Econ., U. S. Dept. Agr. in cooperation with Oregon State College, Bur. of Reclamation and Farm Security Admin., Berkeley, Calif., April, 1946.

<sup>3</sup> Walter C. McKain and H. Otto Dahlke. *Turn-over of farm owners and operators, Vale and Owyhee irrigation projects*. 27 pp. Bur. Agr. Econ., U. S. Dept. Agr. Berkeley, Calif., June, 1946.

<sup>4</sup> Louis J. Ducoff and Margaret J. Hagood. *Employment and wages of the hired farm working force in 1945*. 40 pp. Bur. Agr. Econ., U. S. Dept. Agr. Washington, D. C. June, 1946.

The information was obtained through a sample survey of approximately 25,000 households, farm and nonfarm, with special questions on employment, wages and perquisites for each person who reported having done farm work for wages in 1945. In this report, data on time worked and wages earned have been related to age, sex, veterans' status, residence, and employment status in 1946. Eighteen tables give detailed data on the characteristics of the workers, wages earned and perquisites received.

A recent report in the series on *Wages and wage rates of hired farm workers*<sup>5</sup> gives the change in hourly cash wages of regular and seasonal hired farm workers from early spring to fall in 1945. Data on wage rates obtained for the third week in March and in May 1945, contained in Reports 4 and 7 in this series, were compared with data secured for the third week in September 1945. From March to September, average hourly cash farm wages paid in the United States had increased from 35 cents an hour to 48 cents. Much of this increase was due to the fact that usually higher rates are paid for many fall jobs than for spring work. About twice as many hired workers were employed on farms in September as in March. There were three and a half times as many seasonal workers employed in September as in March. Most of the workers in the South were picking cotton. The number of women workers and the number of workers over 65 years of age increased in the fall. In every region except the South workers who were paid piece rates in September had average hourly earnings higher than those paid by any type of time rate. In every region in the fall, the lowest average hourly cash wages for workers who were not furnished meals were earned by workers paid monthly rates.

<sup>5</sup> Louis J. Ducoff and Barbara B. Reagan. *Wages and wage rates of hired farm workers, United States and major regions. September 1945*. 68 pp. Surveys of wages and wage rates in Agriculture, Rpt. No. 16. Bur. Agr. Econ. U. S. Dept. Agr. Washington, D. C. July, 1946.

### Rural Health

A second report in the Rural Health Series<sup>6</sup> issued by the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station reports on the findings of a survey of medical and health services secured by 1,544 households in the rural areas of five counties between 1939 and 1942. The survey population used less medical service than comparable urban groups and far less than the amount indicated by professional standards for good medical care. If the entire group were to receive the same amount of medical and dental care received by families having incomes of \$2,000 or over, the total number of practitioner calls in the group surveyed would be increased by 40 per cent, the number of days spent in a general hospital by 155 per cent, and the number of persons using a dentist by 44 per cent. In the survey counties there were more than twice as many persons per physician in 1940 as in 1909. The median age of physicians at the later date was 60 years as compared with 43 years at the earlier period.

### Miscellaneous

The views of Corn Belt farmers on buying and selling land are given in a report on *The land market*.<sup>7</sup> When this survey was made, September 3 to December 15, 1945, about three-fourths of the farmers said that, even if they wanted land and had money to buy with, they would postpone buying. In 1944, 61 per cent of the farmers held this view. About 30 per cent of the farmers said that they were interested in buying land, but only about half of those had definite plans to do so and most of those planned to buy later. Tenant farmers predominated among those who wanted to buy. Fewer farmers were willing to sell land in 1945 than in 1944. They did not see how they could better themselves by selling be-

<sup>6</sup> Harold F. Kaufman. *Use of medical services in rural Missouri*. Rural Health Ser. No. 2. Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta., Bul. 400. 54 pp., Columbia, April, 1946.

<sup>7</sup> U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., *The land market*. 42 pp. Washington, D. C. May, 1946.

cause they would want to reinvest in land. About two-thirds of the farmers believed that the government should take steps to prevent such a fall in land values as occurred after World War I.

#### Other Publications Received

- Anderson, Elin L. *The extension service's responsibility in aiding rural people to improve their health and medical services*. 12 pp. Ext. Serv., U. S. Dept. of Agr. Washington, D. C., July, 1946.
- Council on Inter-governmental relations. *Adventure in governmental gearing in Henry County, Indiana*. 48 pp. New Castle, Indiana, 1946.
- Ducoff, Louis J. and Hagood, Margaret J. *Veterans returning to farm work*. 2 pp. Bur. Agr. Econ., U. S. Dept. of Agr., Washington, D. C., 1946.
- Gallien, G. S. *Natural neighborhoods and communities of Wayne County, Tennessee*. Tenn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Mono. 193. 24 pp. Knoxville, 1946.
- Hanger, Michael R. and Metzler, William H. *Farm Wage stabilization in the pacific States*. 16 pp. Bur. Agr. Econ., U. S. Dept. Agr., Washington, D. C., June 1946.
- International Labour Office. *The co-operative movement and present-day problems*. 232 pp. Montreal, Canada, 1945.
- Jasper County Community Council. *War-time influences on Jasper County, Illinois*. 32 pp. In cooperation with the Univ. of Ill. and Bur. of Agr. Econ., U. S. Dept. Agr., Washington, D. C., April, 1946.
- Johnson, Sherman E. *Changes in farming in war and peace*. 99 pp. Bur. Agr. Econ. U. S. Dept. Agr., Washington, D. C., June, 1946.
- Kirkpatrick, E. L. and others. *Whither, rural youth?* 30 pp. Ext. Serv., U. S. Dept. Agr. and Dept. of Rur. Education, Nat. Education Assn., Washington, D. C. July 1946.
- Metzler, William H. *Wages and wage rates of seasonal farm workers in USDA labor supply centers at Arvin, Woodville, and Firebaugh, California, November, 1945*. 18 pp. Surveys of wages and wage rates in agriculture Rpt. No. 13. Bur. of Agr. Econ., U. S. Dept. Agr., Washington, D. C., May, 1946.
- Stepp, J. M. and Phillips, S. F., Jr. *The economic outlook in Sumter, South Carolina*. S. C. Agr. Expt. Sta., Bul. 365. 29 pp. Clemson, May, 1946.
- U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bur. of Agr. Econ. *Farm population estimates, United States and major geographic divisions 1910-1946*. 18 pp. Washington, D. C. June, 1946.
- U. S. Dept. of Agr. Ext. Serv. *Report of extension evaluation workshop*. 100 pp. The Cooperative Extension Service in collaboration with the University of Chicago. Washington, D. C., 1946.
- U. S. Dept. of Labor. Interagency Committee on Youth and Education. *Your community and its young people*. 31 pp. Children's Bur. Pub. 316., Washington, D. C., 1946.
- War Relocation Authority. *Annotated bibliography of the community analysis section*. Part VI. Washington Community Analysis Section Reports. 26 pp. Rpt. No. 19. Washington, D. C., June 30, 1946.

## BOOK REVIEWS

*Edited By Howard W. Beers*

*Agriculture in an Unstable Economy.* By Theodore W. Schultz. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1945. Pp. xix + 299. \$2.75.

This small volume is a significant and important book dealing with problems of statesmanship, full of challenging ideas and suggestions. It considers one of the central issues in American economic and social policy for the coming years: the nation's agricultural policy and a strategy for tackling it. Put out as the sixth research study of the Committee for Economic Development, it endeavors to contribute to a better understanding of the "problems that have their origin in the interrelationships between agriculture and the rest of the economy" and "to lay the foundations for a national policy with regard to agriculture." Thus this book contains a platform for political action having the core of a comprehensive program on vital national economic and social affairs. The author's factual analysis serves as the major orientation and builds a case for the sort of legislative and administrative action which he recommends. It is a bold book by an economist whose close contact with legislators, administrators, and farm leaders keeps him keenly aware of the need for a more rational appraisal of the real problems that beset the farm population, and of the need for a sound and constructive national policy in regard to agriculture. In fact, it is perhaps the most challenging and valuable condensation of the professional discussion of the great issues of agricultural policy in the United States to have appeared since John D. Black wrote his *Agricultural Reform in the United States* in 1929, a long list of books and articles on various phases of the subject by many authors notwithstanding.

Treating a highly controversial set of questions of the upmost complexity, confining himself to brevity, and addressing a broad public, Professor Schultz has painted

the economic background with the keen strokes of a broad brush, often ignoring inaccuracy in details or complete modifications.

In the brief space available, it is impossible to try to do justice to so important and timely a book dealing on so high a level of statecraft with some of the vital questions facing the free economy. No more than a few of the major lines of argument can be briefly sketched.

Professor Schultz examines the causes of the low earnings of a majority of farm people and the great instability of income from farming, tracing them to conditions prevailing in the non-agricultural sectors of the economy. In Part I the wartime changes in agriculture are reviewed and the probable conditions affecting agriculture are outlined. Advanced agricultural efficiency, a reduction of the farm population, and an improved financial position of farmers are listed as major gains. The expanded production of wheat, fats and oils, and of cotton, and other shifts in commodity fields that will become maladjustments in years of peace, and the need of converting the Cotton South are presented as the main liabilities.

Part II discusses the phenomenon that the supply of agricultural products in the United States and its population growth tend to expand more rapidly than the demand, causing a depression of farm income and a constant excess supply of labor. In the author's view, when the postwar relief-period boom in agriculture has passed, American agriculture can be fairly prosperous for decades, even with a 2 per cent annual rate of increment in output, provided that the output in the non-agricultural sector of the economy expands at the brisk rate of four to six per cent per annum. Such a rate of increase in industrial output would absorb most of agriculture's excess labor force.

The effect of the much more violent fluctuations in industrial production upon the



earnings of agriculture, whose output is more stable, and the prospects for foreign trade in agricultural products after the war are briefly analyzed. The author's speculations about the future emphasize the prospect of recurrent chronic commodity surpluses unless policies to prevent or diminish them are executed.

Part III surveys the present system of agricultural controls as an institution complementing the system of private enterprise in American agriculture and their varying degree of effectiveness. Professor Schultz and his associates proved in earlier years how ineffective were the AAA acreage restrictions.

Part IV sets forth in four chapters Professor Schultz's outline of an agricultural policy for reducing under-employment and improving low earnings in agriculture, diminishing the instability of farm income, and facilitating adjustments in production through administered changes in price relationships and by price supports. The highlights of the charted course are:

1. national economic policies which will expand the non-agricultural sectors of the economy and thereby drain the excess labor from farming, with simultaneous assistance to the movement of people from farms to other occupational areas, and discouragement of the movement of people from the city to the farm.

2. efforts to lessen the instability of farm income as caused by fluctuations in crop yields, which should include public aid for improved farm technology, crop insurance, and storage of feed grain to mitigate the cyclical fluctuation of livestock production.

3. stabilization of demand for farm products by high employment and high production policies in the urban economy, and counter-cyclical compensatory payments to farmers.

4. various aids to better adjustment of agriculture to the market, such as: soil conservation policies, storage of some crops, enlargement of small family farms, improvement in farm tenure,

better farming practices, and special adjustment aids for depressed areas.

5. stabilization of the general price level and the establishment of "forward prices," i.e., "prices which will achieve the desired output" and which are announced far enough in advance and which cover at least one production period.

The scope of the recommendations, and the brevity of their exposition are such that aside from a general orientation, the reader observes chiefly the bones of the policy proposed, while often even the basic detail to fill in the framework is missing. Economists will voice a great many complaints about the absence of specific elaborations as to the measures and their execution, as well as the author's reasons for believing that some measures, such as the intricate machinery of planning forward price relations, are politically, administratively, and economically feasible.

Yet the weaknesses of the book are closely related to its great merit and strength: if it were as fully matured in presentation and as explicit and complete in detail as the professional reader might prefer, either it would not have been written at all or, if written, it would not be the readable book for general public consumption that it is.

The book is a timely and most valuable contribution to the discussion of the core of contemporary problems concerned with American agricultural policy. It is bound to stir a great deal of critical discussion and to force a clarification of the complex difficulties involved in various measures suggested by Professor Schultz, as well as controversial debate over the relative merits of alternative courses. Since this is a book about the very live issue of political action, critics cannot simply point out weaknesses but will have to shoulder as well the implicit burden of writing books proposing better alternatives. If they do, a part of the credit will still be due Professor Schultz and his school of economic thought. There are never enough books of this kind.

Food Research Institute    KARL BRANDT.  
Stanford University.

*USDA, Manager of American Agriculture.*

By Ferdie Deering. Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1945. Pp. xvi + 213. \$2.50.

The book is essentially an attempt to demonstrate that the USDA is a collection of bureaus thrown together haphazardly with resulting duplication, overlapping, and confusion. It also makes a few suggestions concerning possible reorganization for more efficient service.

Chapter I is entitled, "When to Sow and When to Reap." This traces through the experience of World War II when there existed essentially two Departments of Agriculture without functions clearly defined. The author commends the earnest efforts of Secretary Anderson in attempting to reorganize the department but claims that he made the same mistakes as all his predecessors in attempting merely to "reshuffle and rearrange existing bureaus, continuing the same officeholders and lines of influence in the USDA that existed previously." (p. 22)

Chapter II, "Streamlined Duplication," asserts that "because of overlapping of authority and functions and the multiplicity of division and subdivisions, a complete diagram would be virtually impossible without bringing into use a third and possibly a fourth dimension." (p. 42)

Chapter III is called, "He Who Holds the Pocketbook." The tone of this chapter is reflected on the first page. "Generally, the benefits of government agricultural funds are available to farmers only if they comply with certain regulations prescribed by Washington. This may be necessary, but it must be admitted that it also leads towards the federal government's telling farmers what they can and cannot do. It leads more and more to national regimentation of agriculture. It opens the way for power-hungry public officials to collect a toll of freedom for every dollar they hand the farmers..." (p. 50).

Chapter IV is entitled, "The Needle and the Haystack." Chapter V is, "The Number One Problem." Mr. Deering thinks the most important problem is soil erosion. He thinks a great deal has been accomplished in this

field but that "because soil conservation has caught the public fancy, however, the USDA has outdone itself in confusion, as every bureau has tried to get on what appears to be a popular bandwagon. In no other field of its work does the USDA exhibit so much inefficiency because more than one agency tries to do the same job, in rivalry and competition with other bureaus. Again, to the farmer, the USDA's setup to help him with soil conservation looms as a monstrosity that is discouraging in its complexity."

Chapters then follow on "Famine of Plenty," "Uncle Sam, the Farmers' Banker," "Scientific Policemen," "Special Services for Particular Needs," "Education and Information," "The New USDA," and "Tomorrow's Agriculture."

The remedy prescribed is to reorganize the entire USDA in accordance with the following objectives: "(1) retain the desirable and useful functions of all bureaus and agencies; (2) organize these bureaus and agencies in a single department of agriculture; (3) route their operations to farmers in accordance with democratic principles; (4) organize the county and field units to operate as a team." (p. 187). In order to do this, Mr Deering would first take an inventory of all the essential functions. He would then abolish all bureaus and reorganize the functions into three main divisions: "(1) the Research Division, whose job would be to seek information needed by agriculture in all of its fields and phases; (2) the Administrative Division, whose work would be to carry on the staff administration on one hand and the administration of agricultural laws assigned to the department on the other; and (3) the Educational and Informational Division, whose responsibility would be to carry on educational activities of the USDA and to disseminate information of all kinds in an orderly and efficient manner." (p. 189).

Much of what the author says in this book is valid and is in line with the usual criticisms of government bureaucracy and bureaucrats. There appears to be an underlying assumption throughout the work that

the USDA is designed to function as a service agency for farmers and that farmers should have the deciding voice as to how it should be organized and what it should do. One might take issue with this basic assumption. While most of the work is concerned with agriculture and the problems of farmers, should not these be considered from the standpoint of the *national* welfare rather than the welfare of any special group?

NATHAN L. WHETTEN.

University of Connecticut.

---

*From Max Weber: Essays in Sociology.* By H. H. Gerth and C. Wright Mills. New York: Oxford University Press, 1946. Pp. xi + 490. \$5.00.

It would be safe to wager that many more American social scientists are aware of the importance of Max Weber than have ever read any of his works. H. H. Gerth and C. Wright Mills' recent book, *From Max Weber: Essays in Sociology*, removes the language barrier which has stood in the way of first-hand acquaintance on the part of some. Also, this much-needed translation brings together within one volume a careful selection of Weber's best and most representative writings from scattered and inaccessible sources. Parsons, Abel, and others in this country have called attention to the importance of Max Weber for sociological theory, and during the last two decades his influence has been widely felt in sociology as well as in the other social sciences. Despite the fact that he is now recognized as one of the foremost European sociologists, he has been neglected by translators much more than contemporaries of no greater stature such as, for example, Durkheim and Pareto.

Gerth and Mills have performed a highly useful service, therefore, in undertaking this translation from the German. Yet they have gone beyond merely accomplishing a task in linguistics. In addition to doing carefully a difficult job of translation, they have done an intelligent job of editing and culling from the whole range of Weber's writings of a lifetime.

The book contains a seventy-four page critical introduction, "The Man and His Work," which is a valuable addition to available commentaries on Weber, in part utilizing Marianne Weber's biography of her husband (*Max Weber: ein Lebensbild*) and Weber's own *Jugendbriefe*. This introduction yields much insight into his life, political concerns, and intellectual orientations. The four main sections of the text itself are "Science and Politics," "Power," "Religion," and "Social Structures." Some of the materials presented are complete essays, whereas others are extensive excerpts fitted together in a topical order.

In the brief compass of a review it is impossible to indicate to anyone not acquainted with Weber, his insight, range of interest, and erudition in history, political science, economics, and philosophy as well as sociology, but the selections themselves cannot fail to leave this impression. Weber's penetrative analyses are still fresh, suggestive, and applicable to many current situations.

Although it is difficult to choose, perhaps his best analyses are those of religion, or at least it is in this sphere that his superiority to most sociological thinkers is most clearly apparent. Here he is most subtly incisive and presents the conflict between science and religion with no weaseling, as is so common.

Despite Gerth and Mills' efforts to render Weber as readable as possible, his style (from the American and English viewpoints) is on the whole rambling, involved, and tedious. His thinking is often overgeneralized, lacking in particulars, and a little too professorial in tone. But at times he can be succinct, as is illustrated by the following passage:

"The old economic order asked: How can I give, on this piece of land, work and sustenance to the greatest possible number of men? Capitalism asks: From this given piece of land how can I produce as many crops as possible for the market with as few men as possible? From the technical economic point of view of capitalism, the old rural settle-

ments of the country are, therefore, considered overpopulated. Capitalism extracts produce from the land, from the mines, foundries, and machine industries. The thousands of years of the past struggle against the invasion of the capitalistic spirit." (Page 367)

Although Weber is prone to arm-chair philosophizing and offhand observation, it is always of an erudite, not-too-obvious variety. His observations invariably show keen perception, and his generalizations a high level of abstraction. All in all, these essays serve to acquaint the reader with an outstanding intellect and one which will doubtless continue to exert a profound influence for a long time to come in the social sciences.

This volume is not easy reading, but the reader will be repaid for the effort in going through it, and will doubtless agree that Messrs. Wright and Mills are to be thanked for rendering these essays into English.

LOGAN WILSON.

Tulane University.

*Beyond Supply and Demand.* By John S. Gambs. New York: Columbia University Press. 1946. Pp. 105. \$1.60.

Mr. Gambs' little book on Veblen and his followers should be of considerable interest to students and researchers in sociology. It differs in purpose and orientation from previous studies of Veblen and essays on institutional economics. Its ninety pages comprise a search for seeds of truth that might be cultivated to yield new *theoretical* foundations for economic understanding and thus, he hopes, for guideposts by which man may in some measure determine his own social-economic fate.

Chapter I presents the most important general principles underlying the work of Veblen and that of his followers. The unifying theme, according to Mr. Gambs, is an "unrecognized premise rather than an overtly acknowledged principle;" and that premise "is one of coercion in economic affairs." The chief corollaries of the "doctrine of coercion" as developed by Veblen and supported in various degrees by his fol-

lowers are then discussed. Mr. Gambs lists the following: (1) Denial of the automatic organization of our economic system; (2) A complex conception of the role of "money" in a pecuniary culture in which it serves not only the functions recognized by standard theory but in addition as a key weapon of "attenuated economic coercion;" (3) A distinction between "pecuniary" and "industrial" employments, between the "making" of money and the making of goods or supplying of services of direct social benefit; (4) Emphasis on the evolutionary or "institutional" approach to the understanding of economic life. If Mr. Gambs were himself to provide the writing-over of Veblen that he advocates, the "doctrine of coercion" and its corollaries would without doubt supply the central theme and structural core of his work.

The second basic principle of Veblen's institutionalism as analyzed by Mr. Gambs is what he terms the "doctrine of organic unity," involving both a conception of the nature of society and of methodology in social science. This theme is developed at some length in the third chapter, on methodology, where it is argued that the most basic elements in Veblen's approach are close kin to the Gestalt concept of psychology as applied to the society. The exposition of the Gestalt approach, or "organismic theory," is taken frankly from J. F. Brown's *Psychology and the Social Order*. Although Gambs' discussions of methodology are neither original nor profound, he is at least partially successful in his attempt to outline a modernized methodological framework for a neo-Veblenian theoretical economics. Persons less devoted to Veblen may criticize the author's strained efforts to defend Veblen's methodology; but they cannot fairly deny that Mr. Gambs has presented a sane and reasonable summary of some basic methodological issues facing social scientists today. A far more extensive and penetrating analysis would be required to carry conviction as to the practical value of the methodological ideals set forth.

The psychological foundations of economic analysis and methodology in the "in-



stitutional" tradition constitute the subject matter of another chapter. Here Mr. Gambs starts out by accepting as his basic tenets two "institutional" arguments, that (1) all economists use psychology whether they wish to or not, and (2) this is of necessity the case. He centers his discussion of Veblen's psychology on an interesting analysis of the similarities between Veblen and Freud. This theme is pursued in the discussion of Veblen's opposition of constructive and destructive tendencies (associated in his writings with the dichotomy of industrial and pecuniary activities), and in the discussion of the tendency of the "instinct of workmanship" to contaminate itself and evolve from a constructive instinct into a perverted, inhibiting, and aggressive one. It is evident that Mr. Gambs greatly admires Veblen's capacity to synthesize his psychological and his economic theories, even though he severely criticizes Veblen's belief that "the machine is competent to eradicate aggressive or animistic tendencies." From his analysis Mr. Gambs draws the conclusion that in economic policy as in psycho-therapy it may be possible *by indirection* to organize life around the constructive tendencies and to sublimate the aggressive or coercive ones.

The treatment of followers of Veblen is less favorable than the analysis of Veblen himself, despite the fact that Mr. Gambs is quick to discard the chaff in his search for the true grain of Veblen's work. The neo-Veblenians are regarded primarily as artisans, providing essential day-to-day services in the administration of an economy but contributing nothing to the development of a theoretical framework of economic thought. This sterility he attributes basically to the lack of any "consciously-made philosophical assumptions." Out of pragmatism and philosophical evasion has come the assumption "that naive induction, eclecticism, empiricism, pragmatism, sacred or profane, can be fruitful." With such a point of view Mr. Gambs is in sharp disagreement. He goes on to argue that the lack of an adequate philosophy explains the haziness of the neo-Veblenian psychology and its inadequacy as

a foundation for creative economic thought.

What then can the modern economist do? The artisan may stay at his job, but the master economist "must . . . view his mystery from a higher ground." This requires "frank dealing with the subject of aggression." It requires that the economist familiarize himself with psychology and prepare himself to be original in psychology where necessary. Veblen should be re-written "with the benefits of contemporary insights and vocabulary." A new comprehensive treatise on money should be written, incorporating discussion of money as a weapon of coercion. All of these are but preliminary and minor steps, however. What Mr. Gambs would really have us do is to reach out for the "global scope and the thought-boldness of the geopolitical thinkers." And finally:

Somewhere along the road the economist will have to think about final goals—about his utopia, in short, and how to get there. Do we creep up on utopia by slow painful steps, or do we make salutatory progress? Do we need to burst a Gestalt before we can make appreciable changes in it? Can we rely on changing institutions to change human nature, or must man first be changed or must both processes go along together? Does the moral basis of the good society precede the institutional? Is general, mutual and reciprocal coercion the chief obstacle to abundant economic productivity and the achievement of better levels of living for all?

Mr. Gambs' little book is speaking primarily to his economist colleagues, but much of it might have been directed with equal relevance to sociologists. Sociologists are probably more aware than most economists of the difficulties of theoretical insights into the functioning of a society approached on the Gestalt basis. When the scope of a field is so broadly and so "globally" defined, it is easy to fall into the pitfall of sweeping "hypothetico-deductive" generalization on the one hand or disjointed pragmatism on the other. But this global approach immediately calls for the close integration of



sociological and economic research. *Beyond Supply and Demand* throws out a challenge that sociologists can ill afford to ignore.

MARY JEAN BOWMAN

Lexington, Kentucky.

*Warriors Without Weapons.* By Gordon MacGregor. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1946. Pp. 228. \$3.75.

This is a study of a group of Teton-Dakota Indians living on the Pine Ridge Reservation, in South Dakota. The history of these people has been a series of adjustments to new environments and culture patterns. Two and a half centuries ago they moved from the woodlands into the plains and developed a buffalo-hunting culture. Hardly had they taken to this way of life before the white man came, encroaching upon their territory and food supply, and precipitating a struggle which ended with their being forced to adopt reservation life.

The destruction of the buffalo dealt a deathblow to Plains Indian culture, but the present predicament of the Pine Ridge Dakota is not the direct result of this episode. By the first decade of the present century they had developed a new and satisfactory way of life, centered in a cattle economy. With the beginning of World War I, cattle prices soared, and pressure was put upon the Indians to sell their herds and lease their lands. The full effect of this policy was not immediately felt, but in time it was apparent that for a second time the basis of their economy and the foundations on which their society rested had been swept from beneath them. The occupation of the men, who had been the keystone of the Dakota cultural structure, vanished. Demoralization of the people spread to all their social institutions. By 1924 the government became alarmed over the Indians' failing will to live.

The special interest of this study has been the effect of these cultural changes and the present social conditions upon the Dakota. In order to determine the nature of the Indian personality, 200 children were selected at random. Information about them was

obtained through tests and interviews with the children themselves, their parents, their teachers, and other persons in their communities. Part I of the book describes Sioux society in the past and at the present, giving the historical and economic basis of society on the reservation today, the values and attitudes which characterized the earlier culture, and those which it has retained or acquired more recently. Part II describes how the Sioux child grows up. Part III presents case studies of ten Dakota children. Conclusions follow in Part IV.

Government programs have as their ultimate aim the welfare of the Indian, but the author feels that their focus has too frequently been on the more concrete goals of material improvements. The fundamental need of the Pine Ridge Dakota today is a way of life which will give them personal security and an opportunity for creative development. They need to gain self-confidence and freedom from fear. They need greater self-direction to permit the regeneration of their society. The development of a cattle economy and community councils for local self-government offer logical approaches to these goals, and in at least one community a well-rounded program is already working successfully.

The significance of this book lies not only in its bearing on the Indian problem in the United States but in its implications regarding problems of assimilation, culture conflict and personality development throughout the world.

BREWTON BERRY

Ohio State University.

*The Common Sense of the Exact Sciences.* By William Kingdon Clifford. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1946. Pp. lxvi + 249. \$4.00.

Many books are appearing currently which endeavor to present the ideas of mathematics in a simple manner to the layman. The reissuing of Clifford's work after 60 years makes again available to the public one of the early and masterly elementary expositions of the basic notions of algebra and

geometry. Clifford sounds remarkably contemporary in his treatment of these topics. He shows how the concept of number arises and how its properties are determined, generalizing this to more abstract algebra and indeed leading ultimately to vector algebra. His treatment of geometry is not in the spirit of Euclid, but rather from the more intuitive point of view of modern topology, including a discussion of the curvature of space that is so prominent in parts of modern physics.

The editor of the original edition, Karl Pearson, performed the service not only of assembling the book after Clifford's death, but also of writing the final chapter on motion. The editor of the present edition is James R. Newman, who has written an excellent introduction that summarizes Clifford's views on scientific method.

Perhaps the hardest thing for a sociologist to appreciate about mathematics is how it is necessarily involved in his own work. The traditional kind of drill we receive in school leaves us with a queer idea about the nature of mathematics. Actually, we learn far less about the essence of mathematics from our school routines than we learn about the nature of a typewriter by punching its keys. Clifford does not emphasize the fact, as would many moderns, that mathematics is a branch of logic and deals with non-numerical things as well as with numerical ones. Any kind of rigorous inference of necessity is mathematical thinking. Since he devotes himself primarily to illustrations from physics, this generality may not be apparent from Clifford's treatment. The careful and laborious thinking needed to arrive at the general notion of a real number (which Clifford calls a "quantity") is somewhat illustrative of the thinking used more generally in the modern theory of abstract spaces. The word "space" in modern mathematics does not necessarily imply any metric, nor even anything about quantity or dimension; it is simply any set of objects. It is the *relationships* between the objects that determine what kind of a space the objects are. Some day perhaps, when sociology has reached a state of greater rigor,

we shall have books appearing expounding the basic ideas of mathematics, employing examples from sociological kinds of space.

LOUIS GUTTMAN.

Cornell University.

---

*The Population of the Soviet Union.* By Frank Lorimer. New York: Columbia University Press, 1946. Pp. xiv + 289. \$4.00.

This volume by the President of the Population Association of America is one of a series in preparation for the League of Nations by the Office of Population Research at Princeton University. It is a work of distinction. Using critically the materials of Russian censuses and the studies of scholars, mainly Russian, the author has presented the best statistical data available. To say that he has compiled and arranged them so as to answer a great many of the questions about the population of the Soviet Union that American students of population and history will be impelled naturally to ask is perhaps a good way to characterize the study in brief.

Three censuses provide the bench-marks of this study: the Russian Imperial Census of 1897, the First All-Union Census of 1926, and the Census of 1939. But Lorimer reaches back to 1725 at the death of Peter the Great, when only about 20 million people inhabited European Russia, for his first point of reference. From that he traces growth to the estimated population of 189 million in the U. S. S. R. in 1945, and projects his estimates forward to a hypothetical population of 251 million in 1970. The estimated net reproduction rate in 1938 was 154.

Rural sociologists will find particular interest in the detailed examination of the rapid changes in the rural population which took place between 1926 and 1939. Although the rural population of the U. S. S. R. sustained an absolute decrease of 5 per cent, some rural areas showed very rapid increase. Some eight republics of the Transcaucasus and Central Asia showed increases of 19 to 36 per cent, and in Europe three

areas—the North Caucasus, Crimea, and Karelia-Murmansk—showed increases of 5, 41, and 64 per cent, respectively. Since the area of cultivated land was increasing rapidly while the rural population was declining, the ratio of rural population to sown land declined by about 22 per cent in a dozen years.

Numbers of the population, age, sex, ethnic, and occupational composition, geographical distribution, literacy, and migration, all are dealt with. The period, 1926-1939, which receives the fullest treatment, has special significance "as the initial phases of dynamic trends that are likely to be projected, with modifications, far into the future." The trends in level of employment in 1939 relative to 1930: manufacturing and mining, 214; non-railway transportation, 358; trade and credit, 256; communication, 211; education, 285; and health services, 266; are regarded by the author as undoubtedly "the most remarkable expansion of mechanical, technical, and administrative activity ever achieved in any nation in so short a time."

Population policies of the U. S. S. R. are described, including the earlier policy of freely permitted abortions, the effects of which are set down, and the present strong encouragement of public subsidies for children. Maps are good and the numerous tables are well-arranged. Lorimer's appreciation and clear treatment of cultural and political factors, of changing policies and technologies, is as fine as it is unusual in demographic studies. By this quality the volume is raised above the level of a competent technician's work, to a place in the field of general scholarship where it will be drawn upon by scholars of many disciplines.

PAUL S. TAYLOR.

University of California.

*The Peoples of the Soviet Union.* By Corliss Lamont. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1946. Pp. viii + 229. \$3.00.

In this recent handbook on Soviet domestic affairs, Mr. Lamont attempts "to present an over-all picture of the Soviet peo-

ples in general and the concrete functioning of the unique Soviet minorities policy." (vii) About three-quarters of the book is devoted to the first, and the remaining quarter treats questions of policy. Most of the whole is descriptive and general. Only in the last sixty pages does Mr. Lamont analyze Soviet policy and discuss some of the implications of "ethnic democracy."

Despite long and close acquaintance with his subject, the author appears to have lost his zest. For how else could one account for the dull and insipid tone of the whole work? The three chapters on the various peoples of the Soviet Union, for example, read like a two-tone travelogue. Whatever action is evident is to be found in the excellent photographs which accompany the text. Even the adequate maps provide a welcome relief from the monotony of the prose. Because of the wealth of the material at hand, Mr. Lamont could hardly escape the charge of superficiality in so brief a treatment. Yet he should not be forgiven for the flatness and the lack of color and flavor in describing ways of living and forms of life which we know to be rich and varied. Mr. Lamont's facts are, of course, up-to-date and officially correct. His attitudes are, as is widely known, sympathetic and friendly. Nevertheless, one must conclude that he has not done his subject justice.

Of greater significance, however, is this question of "ethnic democracy." Basing their official policies on the sociological premise that there are neither inherently superior nor inherently inferior groups, the Soviet leaders have tried to make real "equality of opportunity for all nationalities in the U. S. S. R." (p. 207) Mr. Lamont describes at length their work in the development of language, in the reduction of illiteracy, and in the cultivation of the arts. The diverse nationalities of the Soviet Union are encouraged to develop their own native traditions; cultural pluralism attended by tolerance is a matter of state policy. But the very state that grants—and stimulates, obviously—"ethnic democracy" sets a smothering burden upon it.

For "literature, art, drama, journalism, science, and other expressions of culture are free to develop in the native languages and national forms, but they must stay within the broad circle of fundamental Marxist principles in what they say. And they are subject to the general controls of Communist dictatorship and censorship in effect throughout the Soviet Union." (p. 181) Is this group or ethnic democracy real? Indeed, is there any democracy short of that based on the freedom of equal persons?

JOHN C. HUTCHINSON, JR.  
New Jersey State Teachers College.

---

*Economic Demography of Eastern and Southern Europe.* By Wilbert E. Moore. New York: Columbia University Press. 1945. Pp. 299. \$3.00.

Dr. Moore has executed with commendable skill and thoroughness this second study in the series being prepared for the League of Nations by the Office of Population Research of Princeton University. The first study, *The Future Population of Europe and the Soviet Union*, by Frank W. Notestein and others, had as a major contribution population projections to 1970. The second study is addressed primarily to "the problems which present themselves in countries with rapidly increasing populations." The area of investigation in this study is restricted to eastern and southeastern Europe, including Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Greece, Albania, Italy, Portugal, and Spain. These countries had a total population in 1938 of approximately 186 million persons.

Because the economics of eastern and southeastern European countries are primarily agrarian, most of the study is devoted to an examination and analysis of the conditions of agricultural production and prospective economic development through improvements in agriculture and industrialization. The relation of population to resources is examined "especially with reference to 'surplus' rural population, the institutional and technological features of

agricultural production, and some of the broader implications of inefficient agricultural organization." The two concluding chapters deal with possible changes in the demographic and economic situation, with particular attention to commercial and industrial development and to the political and institutional preconditions for such changes.

With incisiveness and realism the author examines the basic problems of an unfavorable population-product ratio and the limited extent of improvement possible through more strictly agrarian measures. He is equally realistic in his appraisal of the conditions limiting the effectiveness of solution by demographic means such as emigration. The author points to the advantages to agricultural economies of extensive and fairly rapid industrialization, while recognizing that it will not solve all of Eastern and Southern European problems and will raise some new problems.

The excellence of this contribution lies not only in the analysis and interpretation given in the text, but also in four appendixes which make up half of the book. One of particular interest and value to students of international agricultural problems is a 64-page survey of land tenure and agricultural labor systems in Eastern and Southern Europe.

LOUIS J. DUOFF.  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

---

*Fundamentals of Social Science.* Edited by Francis E. Merrill. New York: D. Appleton-Century Company, 1946. Pp. xvii + 660. \$3.75.

Attempts to integrate the subject matter of different specialties into an introductory college course have met with varying degrees of success. At Dartmouth College social science survey courses have been offered for some twenty-five years. Prepared by five teachers of Dartmouth, *Fundamentals of Social Science* has by and large incorporated the subject matter presented in these courses. While written as a one-semester introductory text to the social sciences, it



may readily be adapted for use in a one year course.

The material is presented in eight parts: Social Organization and the Family, Population and Race Problems, Crime and the Criminal, Business and Government, Price and Credit Institutions, Public Finance, Labor and Economic Insecurity, Government and Politics in a Democracy. Organized in a fairly logical sequence, the subject matter is developed as a study of institutions in a context of social change.

A creditable editing job has been done. The few errors noted were minor, e.g., that the railroad brotherhoods are independent unions. (Actually, many are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor).

The concept of industrial efficiency requires modification. "As tested by the amount of production, manufacturing has apparently been becoming more efficient." . . . "During World War II, the productive plant of the United States reached its highest point of productive efficiency." Amount of production, without reference to volume of employment or plant capacity, can hardly be construed as a criterion of industrial efficiency. Such evidence as is available seems to point to a possible decrease of productivity per man-hour in manufacturing during World War II.

The statement that "agricultural production has increased at almost the same rate as population since the demand for agricultural products is relatively stable," seemingly connotes a rigidity of the human stomach that was belied by wartime experience in which the demand for food rapidly increased with the rise in the incomes of urban people. In the 1935-36 Consumer Purchases Study it was shown that families with annual incomes below \$500 consumed little more than 1,000 pounds of food per person. Families with incomes of \$5,000 and more per year consumed more than a ton of food per person. The implications of these facts can hardly be ignored.

The authors are to be commended for having achieved a coordination of the subject matter of the social sciences, and for having

woven it into a well written, highly readable text.

MILTON ROSOFF.

Production and Marketing  
Administration.

*Cities are Abnormal.* Edited by Elmer T. Peterson. Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press. 1946. Pp. xvi + 263. \$3.00.

Peterson advances the thesis that cities are abnormal and that a program of their decentralization is urgently needed. "From almost every angle that we view urban life in America, the decentralization of cities seems desirable—public health, economic betterment, economic logistics, moral welfare, better local utilization of natural resources, better distribution of manufactured products, a better conceived military defense, a more rational architecture, and, in general, a happier adaptation to the changing mores." (P. 11)

To Sears, the population of the United States has reached a stage of ecological imbalance which can be rectified by decentralizing cities. Thompson states that values in urban centers are so much out of focus, cities reproduce only three-fourths enough children to maintain a static population. Vogt points out numerous opportunities for starting new industries in unindustrialized sections, especially in the South and West. Forman argues that biological and mental well-being demands that people live in a non-urban setting. Kamphoefner warns that architects must make about face and develop a functional approach to planning. Rhyne contends that man's social needs can only be satisfied in a rural-farm or village setting. McConahey advocates that a balance be achieved between a "land-use" and a "dollar-income" economy. Nixon develops the notion that a highly centralized form of government, which partly results from urbanism, exists at the expense of "grass roots" democracy. Broomfield says that industrial centers have resulted in the insecurity and low levels of living of the masses. Haystead takes the position that a produc-



tion of goods designed for rural needs, which has been neglected in the past, will make rural areas more attractive. Thompson develops the idea that in the atomic age cities are vulnerable to air attack and, therefore should be decentralized. Smith points out that man's moral and artistic potentialities can attain their fullest expression in the environment of the open country, villages and small cities. In the concluding chapter, Peterson states that the volume is "no blueprint for Utopia"; rather he contends for an orderly program of decentralization of industries and urban population.

The reviewer has found this book to be interesting and at times thought-provoking. Space permitting, certain statements would be singled out and challenged, but perhaps the following general criticisms will suffice: 1) "Normal" and "abnormal" are at best value-judgment terms, but the editor makes no attempt to define them. 2) Urban liabilities are aired, but assets of cities are blandly passed over. Furthermore, the advantages of rural life are acclaimed, but not even tacit recognition is given to obvious disadvantages of a rural environment. 3) In too many instances, pages are filled with emotionally-charged generalizations rather than with objective, documented analyses. 4) The most scholarly chapters are I, II, III, VI and IX. 5) Usually the approach is "practical" rather than anthropological or sociological.

JAMES E. MONTGOMERY.

Atlanta, Georgia.

---

*New Farm Homes For Old.* By Rupert B. Vance and Gordon W. Blackwell. University, Alabama: University of Alabama Press, 1946. Pp. xxii + 245. \$3.00.

This book is "probably the first study of rural public housing to be made in the United States." Part I discusses the need of housing improvement and the limited effort of government to meet it. Part II analyzes in detail the human factors in rural housing. Four counties containing 385 of the 515 rural dwellings built with Federal Public Housing Administration aid were selected

for study. Office records on 446 FPHA tenants and interviews with 191 rehoused families comprise the principal data. Part III evaluates the local housing authority and future issues of public policy. There are 187 statistical tables, excerpts from the U. S. Housing Act of 1937, and copies of schedules used, but no index.

Except for discrimination against Negro families, tenant selection has been representative of the social composition of the population. Rehoused families generally live in larger and more comfortable homes than previously, which facilitates health maintenance, social participation, and improved status. As measured by occupants' reactions, the housing program has been unusually successful.

The average development cost per dwelling was \$2,324, direct costs consuming 85 per cent and overhead 15 per cent. The construction of dwellings shows evidences of unwise use of urban standards, ignorance of rural housing needs, and pinch-penny limitations on space and costs. All dwellings lack eaves and gutters, and a small stoop replaces the front porch. The exclusion of separate rooms for eating and laundering and the substitution of wood for concrete steps are questionable economies. Although families pay rentals promptly, difficulties may arise over maintenance costs.

On future policy, the authors stress subsidized housing for rural as well as urban low income families, and recommend purchase contracts instead of rental agreements, at least for farm owners. No federal agency subsidizes the purchase of houses! Rural public housing should be administered by a special unit in some existing agency with personnel trained in rural housing and related fields.

This book should be read by every one interested in a careful appraisal of an important rural housing experiment. It contains the best available discussion of rural public housing.

ROBERT T. McMILLAN.

Oklahoma Agricultural and  
Mechanical College.

*Twentieth Century Political Thought*. Edited by Joseph S. Roucek. New York: Philosophical Library, 1946. Pp. x + 657. \$6.00.

*Twentieth Century Political Thought* is a large volume dealing with the manifold aspects of political thought in twenty-eight chapters. A total of twenty-seven writers contributed to the effort. Just one writer, Joseph S. Roucek—who is also the editor, contributed two chapters. It is, perhaps, as much a matter of convenience as logic to speak of the various parts as chapters because they are essentially independent essays. The reader will find a concise, informative discussion of subjects like Soviet Communism, recent nationalism, Fascism, racism, religion in politics, agrarianism in politics, militarism and politics, and international law in the twentieth century. Interspersed among these are discussions of such topics as the sociological contributions to political theory, questions of sovereignty and recent trends in juristic thought, modern universalism, the elite in recent political thought, political geography and geopolitics, politics and semantics, and the nature of public opinion and propaganda. Then the emphasis changes from concept to territory and chapters dealing with British political thought, French political thought, German pre-Nazi political thought, and pre-Fascist Italian thought appear as well as discussions of political thought in Latin America, Central-Eastern Europe, Far East, Spain, and Scandinavia. More chapters dealing with other countries might be added here. Indeed, an entire volume discussing the ecological and sociological influences in current political thought in different parts of the world would be a welcome addition to our knowledge of contemporary political action.

Such a variety of topics, especially when each one is treated by a different writer, produces both the strength and the weakness of the volume. It unquestionably contains much valuable information which is presented in a concise way. Thus, the reader interested in a particular problem, agrar-

ianism in politics, for example, can find a helpful treatise on the subject and a bibliography which suggests further reading. On the other hand, it is doubtful if the book presents a sufficiently integrated analysis of political thought to meet the requirements of some teachers who may consider it as a text. The volume provides, nevertheless, an informative introduction to the main cross-currents of political ideologies of the present century and, consequently, will aid both the lay reader and the student.

CHARLES R. HOFFER.

Michigan State College.

*Relief and Social Security*. By Lewis Meriam. Washington: The Brookings Institution, 1946. Pp. xx + 912. \$5.00.

The central issue with which this study is concerned is: "How can the United States develop a universal, comprehensive, and coordinated system of social security that will relieve or prevent want at a cost which the nation can afford, without seriously interfering with the American way of life." (p. 2). The author believes this is a problem which must be faced immediately as part of the major problem of determining post-war public policy in view of the changes in the financial condition of the nation resulting from World War II and the depression years.

Part I is essentially a description of the several American relief and social security programs. Included are old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, the needy blind, old-age and survivors' insurance, railroad retirement and national civil service retirement systems, unemployment insurance, surplus commodities, W. P. A., Civilian Conservation Corps and N. Y. A. The chapter on programs for farmers and farm workers includes the special programs for tenant purchase loans, rural rehabilitation, resettlement, and the camps for migratory agricultural laborers. Throughout Part I there is a good deal of critical evaluation of the several programs which adds to the value and makes for interesting reading.

From the analysis of the separate pro-

grams, the author concludes there are three basic issues of public policy: (1) the issue of universal coverage since millions of citizens are excluded from direct benefits of the social security systems; (2) the issue of comprehensiveness since general public assistance is the only protection afforded in case of need resulting from some of the common hazards; and (3) the issue of co-ordination in view of the independent development of several of the American programs and the great variety of administrative and legislative responsibility for the programs. In Part II, the British plan and the New Zealand system are examined to see how they have attempted to meet these issues.

These three issues lead in turn to a series of interrelated major questions which are treated in Part III according to whether they are predominantly social problems, financial problems, or governmental and political problems. Such hard questions as the objectives of relief and social insurance, the nature of need, the pros and cons of the means test and who should be covered are among the social problems discussed.

Finally, after carefully stating certain assumptions dealing with "the rights of the individual to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" and the place of social security in the economic and social systems, the author proceeds to draw conclusions concerning the major questions raised.

An appendix shows the method used in estimating costs of various proposed security programs on the basis of U. S. Census data.

While there is certain to be strong difference of opinion concerning the carefully considered conclusions, there can be no question that this book represents a major contribution to social security literature.

Cornell University.

OLAF F. LARSON.

*The Roots of American Loyalty.* By Merle Curti. New York: Columbia University Press, 1946. Pp. x + 267. \$3.00.

This book concerns itself not only with the "roots" of American loyalty, as it is ti-

tled, but with the history, development, and evolution of American self-consciousness, patriotism, nationalism, and loyalty. It is a scholarly, exhaustive study of concepts, emotions, ideas, attitudes, sentiments, and values of the American people from colonial times to present days. The author is an accomplished historian who has written a new type of history—a socio-psychological and a cultural history. In his own words, his is a story of human aspirations for prestige, security, and freedom.

The various factors or elements entering into the origin, development, and change of American patriotism, nationalism, and loyalty are discussed in the nine chapters of the book. What roles have geographical factors—the vastness of the area, its natural beauty, its rich resources—played in the rise and development of loyalty and patriotism? How have democratic aspects elicited loyalty in the people, especially in the plain folk? In what way are the Americans a unique people, a "chosen" people? What are the economics of loyalty? How have economic opportunities contributed to loyalty? What attempts have been made, what results achieved, in the building of loyalty through educational institutions and processes? What roles have symbols—such as the Eagle, the Flag, the Liberty Bell, Yankee Doodle, Brother Jonathan, Uncle Sam—played in the growth and perpetuation of patriotism and loyalty? How significant have been national holidays and festivals in connection with patriotism and loyalty? What have been the tests of loyalty? What are the limits of sacrifices which Americans have made for their country? How, in the name of loyalty and patriotism, have various unorthodox changes or reforms been stigmatized or hindered? These are some of the important questions raised and answered in this book. Numerous examples or sources are cited in support of the various views and generalizations presented.

This book, in the opinion of the reviewer, is a valuable contribution which would be of interest to historians, social scientists, and laymen. The bibliographical note at the

close of the book is rich and suggestive for further study of the subject.

LOUIS PETROFF.

Southern Illinois Normal  
University.

*A Few Brass Tacks.* By Louis Bromfield.  
New York: Harper and Brothers, 1946.  
Pp. 303. \$2.75.

With no pretense of being an economist, yet convinced that man's present bewilderment is more largely due to economic than to political, social, racial or national causes, Louis Bromfield has written *A Few Brass Tacks*. As the title suggests, he deals with the fundamental ills of the day as he senses them, doing so under the headings (1) real wealth versus money, (2) agriculture in relation to our national economy, (3) Thomas Jefferson versus Karl Marx, and (4) the nature of man. Indicative of his point of view are these division headings plus his dedication of the book to Chester C. Davis and Hugh S. Bennett.

Whatever the subject in hand, sooner or later he relates it to his at present all consuming concern for the conservation of natural resources, a message which probably can not be stated too frequently nor against too many different backgrounds. He calls attention to the fact that though some of the other nations may have made a greater per capita money investment in the war than we, no other made a greater investment of real wealth, irreplaceable natural resources. Mr. Bromfield feels that many of the troubles of the day result from the fact that cities have become economically and socially unworkable and unlivable. As in other writings, he admires the French peasant.

He is still disturbed over most of the depression measures of the New Deal with the notable exception of the TVA which he considers a government investment rather than government spending. He views with distaste the imperialism of Great Britain which has made of England essentially a banking nation, and he deplores the identification of our interests with those of Brit-

ain. He views the United Nations with misgivings, unless happily it should concern itself primarily with economic rather than political issues. He views Russia with worry and communism both here and abroad with great alarm, communism as contrasted with free enterprise being contrary to human nature as he sees it.

The book is repetitious and reactionary. For those sympathetic with Bromfield's point of view, it carries an eloquent plea for soil conservation, in which latter fact sociologists and economists must find satisfaction.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY ROBINSON.

Western Michigan College  
of Education.

*An Introduction to Modern Economics.* By Valdemar Carlson. Philadelphia: The Blakiston Company, 1946. Pp. xvii + 337. \$3.50.

This is not just another text in economics; it is a specialty designed for the use of instructors who are primarily concerned with building up a theoretical understanding of economics which will be valid in dealing with problems of public policy. The theme of the treatment centers around the socio-economic problems of basic resource use in the American economy. The criterion of the efficiency of the economic system is the extent to which it allows the full utilization of the productive capacity. Some of the classical problems of political economy are considered as problems affecting resource utilization.

While attempting to furnish a frame of reference with ideas and facts relevant to public policy, the author has departed somewhat from the conventional approach of economic texts. Assuming that the subject matter should furnish a basis for public policy, he has presented and discussed the general field of economics within the larger political and social framework of the American economy. With due emphasis upon theory, the book is not a mere rehash of theoretical concepts. It is a realistic orientation to the contemporary economic sys-



tem as it actually operates. The freshness of his facts is attested by the wide use of the materials gathered by the Temporary National Economic Committee. The reader is brought up to date with a treatment of some of the problems of price and production in war time.

As an introduction to economics, this book should be of special interest to students in the field of rural sociology. This is no esoteric treatment of economic problems; rather they are discussed within the framework of contemporary social science. The author takes into consideration the influence of social groups, culture, social pressures, social conflicts, and he devotes a chapter to social change and another to the special problem of agriculture. Any discussion of such a wide range of topics as labor and the modern corporation is likely to be atomistic and brief in scope. However, this shortcoming is overbalanced by the fact that running through the book there is an outline of an organic conception of the economy as a whole. Here is a realistic interpretation of some problems of the American people in terms of the evolving economic situation as it actually functions, rather than a rationalization in terms of the philosophy of classical political economy. The creative instructor can turn its brevity to an advantage by a free use of contemporary materials.

LEWIS C. COPELAND.

Norris, Tennessee.

---

*Great Teachers.* Edited by Houston Peterson. New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1946. Pp. xxi + 351. \$3.50.

This book is a portrayal of good teachers in action in classroom, in home, in laboratory, and in lecture hall. It is a collection of first-hand accounts already written by former students who recognized their debt to a former teacher.

A seemingly conglomerate array of twenty-one biographical sketches is given unity by a few pages of introductory comments and an epilogue, and by a background sketch, preceding each essay, which enables

the reader to appreciate the full significance of the account that follows.

As the famous teachers are introduced and their work as instructors described, evidence piles up to prove what most in the teaching profession have long suspected, namely, that success in this field may be achieved along diverse routes. In the first essay, Helen Keller pays tribute to the long-suffering patience of Anne Mansfield Sullivan; and in another, John Stuart Mill testifies to the rigid schedule of study imposed upon him by his father but which enabled John to start "with an advantage of a quarter of a century" over his contemporaries. Mark Hopkins employed the Socratic method, a system of keen, skillful, and kindly questioning; Garman of Amherst, though he published virtually nothing and spoke rarely in public, had a profound influence upon his generation of students by teaching primarily a process of thought and aiming to develop not disciples but apostles; Woodrow Wilson at Princeton earned his place among the great essentially as a lecturer rather than as the teacher; and Louis Agassiz at Harvard gave out the greater part of instruction in diverse bits of conversation. "Kitty" at Harvard terrorized his students to delve into the mysteries of Shakespeare. Carl L. Becker remembers how the great Frederick Jackson Turner inspired his students to think, not telling them what to think; similarly, Malvina Hoffman remembers Auguste Rodin's sensibility and understanding for the cringing pupil. And then there is that intangible technique which James Russell Lowell recognized in Emerson, "that inspiring lift which only genius can give, and without which all doctrine is chaff."

The reviewer feels that all the selections are good save the one on Sanderson of Oundle. Why the editor included in a portrayal of great teachers an account of a chapel speaker who rambles over a good part of the New Testament and finally gets around to 'Rule Britannia' is not clear.

The book may be recommended to such as have lost their enthusiasm for teaching, or who have made teaching of secondary



importance to writing, or who are beginning their career in the teaching profession. It will go far to kindle or rekindle "contagious enthusiasm," the indispensable trait of the good teacher.

OSCAR F. HOFFMAN.

Elmhurst College.

*Independent People.* By Hallador Laxness. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1946. Pp. vi + 470. \$3.00.

Rural sociologists will welcome this book as a valuable addition to the literature of rural life in other lands. While *Independent People* is a novel woven about the struggles of the peasant hero Bjartur and his quest for independence on the land, it is in epic motif, symbolic of the life-span of the Icelandic nation. Bjartur, typifying the small landowner is "a man who had broken new soil, a man who also had faith in his country, and what was more, who showed it in his deed . . . ready and eager to wage his war of independence with hostile power, natural and supernatural, and undaunted, set the world at naught." (p. 51)

Book I opens with Bjartur's purchase of a small upland sheep farm after working for eighteen years for a master whom he loathed. "Independence," says he, "is the most important thing in all life. I say for my part that a man lives in vain until he is independent." (p. 29) Stoic and resolved, the hero accepts the deaths of two wives and the fate of his children for the unwavering ideal of freeing himself of debt and attaining independence.

In Book II hard times test the strength of the indomitable Bjartur. Soon, however, World War I brings great prosperity to the Icelandic farmer. But in the years following the war, the impact of chaotic world conditions reaches Iceland, and inevitably small farmers are swept into the tide of events which symbolize the country's struggle as a free nation. No longer is Bjartur independent of the great forces affecting the nation as a whole—the cooperative movement, changing markets and prices, labor uprisings, etc. And in the end he loses

his farm for which he has struggled a lifetime and sacrificed everything.

In the tradition of the epic writers, the book is "nobly phrased," and not one from which the content can be gleaned in an evening's examination. It is, however, an important book and well worth the while of anyone interested in Iceland, a nation of 122,000 people, more than one-half of whom are agriculturalists and stock raisers.

MARGARET L. BRIGHT.

University of Missouri.

*Autobiography of a Farm Boy.* By Isaac Phillips Roberts. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1946. Pp. xvi + 209. \$2.50.

This reissue of a book, originally published in 1916, is the autobiography of the first Dean of the College of Agriculture at Cornell University.

The first half of the book deals with Roberts' childhood and youth. It reads like the rambling reminiscences of a very old man, which the author was at the time he wrote the book. When Roberts begins writing about his manhood, however, as Superintendent of the College Farm at Iowa State College and later as Dean of Agriculture at Cornell, his pen becomes more facile and his style more forceful and interesting.

It is this section of the book, making up about half of the total work, which would be of considerable interest to rural sociologists. The growing pains of rural sociology as a science are thrown into full perspective as one views the efforts to establish ". . . the college method of raising the business of farming to an intelligent and dignified calling." (p. 104) Many of the problems attending the growth in stature of agriculture as a college study—the lack of adequate literature on scientific agriculture, the fight for recognition of agriculture and its teachers among classically educated faculty members, the battle for acceptance by farmers and the leading farm organizations, the problem of trying to experiment when no funds were available except to op-

erate the college farm as a "model"—are depicted here in the pithy language of a pioneer in agricultural education.

DUANE L. GIBSON.

Michigan State College.

*Reliable Knowledge.* By Harold A. Larra-bee. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Com-pany, 1945. Pp. ix + 685. \$3.75.

This book, by a philosopher but of particular interest to social scientists, deals with the basic problems of methodology which are all too much neglected in social writing, teaching, and even thinking. A recent reviewer of a similar work airily suggested that such a book might be worthwhile if anyone were interested in methodology. Such is a common attitude toward the validity of social analysis.

*Reliable Knowledge* is a splendid example of writing for student understanding. The illustrative examples, case materials, and discussion questions which illuminate each chapter are interesting, apt, and provocative. If, as the reviewer believes, a course in methods should be required of every student in sociology, economics, and other social subjects, this book would be a most attractive text.

Especially to be commended are the chapters on observation, semantics, causal analysis, and values. The author's use of and comments upon John Stuart Mill's methods are satisfactory. If there are faults in the book, they are the attempted explanation of formal logic in one chapter, statistics in another, and probability theory in a third. Such subjects are more competently discussed elsewhere, and should have been included by reference only. The extra space could have been used for a more detailed outline of specific methods used in social science: the survey method and the human documents method in sociology, the Gestalt method in psychology, and so forth.

When a philosopher lives up to the highest expectations of his profession and exhibits not only profound scholarship and keen analysis, but broad reading and sympathy and facile expression as well, he de-

serves equally broad appreciation. Is it going too far to say that every social scientist should have "Reliable Knowledge"?

EDGAR Z. PALMER.

The University of Nebraska.

*A Negro's Faith in America.* By Spencer Logan. New York: MacMillan Com-pany, 1946. Pp. 88. \$1.75.

This is a book on the race problem in the United States that is neither a narrow case history nor a flaming revolutionary manifesto. Rather, it is a series of considered observations on the principal issues of Negro-white relations with suggestions as to causes and solutions. The author was reared in New Jersey and though he served overseas as a staff sergeant, he writes from an experience that is both Northern and urban; as such, his generalizations must be taken with some reservations.

Yet the author is honest and objective. He lists the failings of his minority group and asks only that they be evaluated against its background of economic and educational discrimination. He laments that Negro and white alike have allowed one word—Harlem—to become the symbol of Negro culture. The race problem can only be solved, he believes, when Negroes develop their own leadership. This involves emphasizing and developing Negro traits and achievements and thus building pride in the race. Social and economic equality does not involve, he states, removal of distinction between colors. He sees fear of miscegenation as one of the principal obstacles to achieving this dual-race democracy. It can be removed if whites realize that most Negroes do not desire to marry whites and that "the existence of millions of mulattoes resulting from the union of white men and Negro women bespeaks a worse record of forced relationships." He has no confidence in solving problems "by a bank note or the passage of a series of unenforceable laws," but he has faith that education will lead to a fuller understanding of the principles of Christian democracy and to a tolerance of differences between people. He ends with a note of op-

timism by explaining briefly the numerous agencies and techniques for improving race relations. His book is a valuable addition to racial literature, especially since Mr. Logan's realistic and constructive analysis is living evidence of Negro talent.

EMERSON HYNES.

St. John's University.

*Wheat Farms of Victoria.* By Alan J. Holt. Victoria, Australia: University of Melbourne, N. 3. 1946. Pp. xv + 179. 10 Shillings.

This is the second rural sociological study from Australia done under the direction of Professor S. M. Wadham. Field work on two others is underway. It is impossible in the space allowed to review this book adequately. It is a thorough and complete job covering a carefully selected sample in each of the major wheat-growing areas of the state of Victoria. These areas and their farms are described in detail. Population, housing, work, leisure, external services, social organizations, health and attitudes are then discussed in order. The final chapters concern the effect of the war on the wheat farms and their life, and give a summary of findings and policy suggestions. Many of the data are given in form that makes comparison with some of the studies in North and South Dakota possible. Such comparisons raise interesting questions at a number of points both from the American and Australian points of view.

To this reviewer the book holds peculiar interest. He visited one economic survey project locale with Professor Wadham in 1937. He had never heard an economist argue so forcefully for the necessity of a strong rural sociology. Professor Wadham returns to this thesis in his foreword and is now able to announce that "The Agriculture School of the University of Melbourne has accordingly given rural sociology a major place in its programme of research." No other Australian university has moved in this direction. The announced program should make Melbourne the premier institution in the British Commonwealth of Na-

tions in this area. It is to be hoped that the ties between rural sociologists in America and the small but able group in Australia will grow ever closer. At least American departments might well send their research bulletins "down under."

EDMUND DE S. BRUNNER.

Columbia University.

*Secondary Education in the South.* By W. Carson Ryan, J. Minor Gwynn and Arnold K. King. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1946. Pp. xi + 267. \$3.00.

*Secondary Education in the South* is a story of a growing region. It represents a picture of the growth of the secondary school over a period of some forty years. Each chapter has been developed by a separate person or by a separate group of persons, all working toward one apparent purpose: That purpose is to tell a convincing factual story of the rapid growth of education at the secondary level over the forty-year period.

The book does more than tell a story. It reveals the spirit which undergirds the growth of education in the southern region. It reveals the story of experiment in education. It reveals the willingness of the South as an educational youngster to try something new. It reveals the good sense of these leaders who hold on to old things of value until the new is ripe enough to replace the old.

It reveals the basic Americanism of a region which has caught the true spirit of democracy. Education is the right of every child, hence equalization of educational opportunity is developing rapidly; high standards of education at the secondary level are essential and the development of standards has been a major feature of educational growth in the region; rural high schools have become the symbol of a growing community life through the community school; training in vocations has grown rapidly; and high school libraries are the core of the learning progress. The coopera-

tive development of secondary curriculum has been pronounced in the region.

The book is not a defense of the South. It is not boastful. It is written by those who know what is happening in the region in secondary education. It is an inspiring study of a region which is on the educational frontier. The region is boldly attacking the problems of youth education. The authors have dared to tell the world about it.

R. E. JAGGERS.

Kentucky State Department  
of Education.

---

*Research and Regional Welfare.* Edited by Robert E. Coker. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1946. Pp. xvi + 229. \$3.00.

This volume is made up of papers which were presented in a conference on Research and Regional Welfare at Chapel Hill in May, 1945, on the occasion of the Sesquicentennial Celebration of the University of North Carolina. The theme of the conference was the need for research and its relation to regional and national welfare.

Fifteen men, representing other regions of the country as well as the South, contributed to the book in addition to Professor Louis R. Wilson of the University of North Carolina who wrote the Foreword and Professor Robert E. Coker of the same institution who wrote the Introduction and ably edited the rest of the volume. Some of the other contributors come from colleges and universities, some are men from governmental agencies, and others represent southern business and industry.

The papers are classified under three main headings. An idea of the range of subjects treated can be given by an enumeration of these headings. The first, entitled "The Key to the Future," consists of three papers which discuss the role of research in general in its relation to human welfare. This is followed by "Research in the South," composed of two papers with more regional application. The next four sections deal with the place of research in several specific phases of southern life. They are en-

titled: "Nutrition and Public Health," "The Humanities and Social Sciences," "The Physical Sciences and Industry," and "The Biological Sciences." A final section of the book is given over to a discussion of "Research, the Foundation of the Future."

This all makes interesting reading, to the rural sociologist as well as to the southerner in general. For, although the role of the social scientist and his contributions to research are not stressed in the book, a wide range of topics which have direct bearing on phenomena in which he is interested are treated by men well qualified to discuss them.

LOUISE KEMP.

Louisiana State University.

---

*Learn and Live.* By Clara M. Olson and Norman D. Fletcher. New York: Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, Inc., 1946. Pp. 101.

Outlined first "for those who must run and read," by a condensed section of charts and pictures in the front of the book, this report brings specific, concrete examples of a democratic, functional way of learning and its corresponding way of teaching.

This readable book reports the progress of an education experiment sponsored by Sloan Foundation, state institutions, and local education systems. The experiment's purpose is to include applied economics in public schools, grades one to twelve, and to measure results in community living. The basic problems attacked are food, shelter and clothing. We are told how it is being done and the signs of progress, as well as of the growing interest among teachers' colleges in preparing their graduates for such an approach to their jobs. The experiment puts reading, writing and numbers in place as a means to an end. Preparation of suitable materials has been the initial action, common to all schools involved, participated in by teachers and pupils, as well as subject matter and reading experts.

It seems reasonable, like other aspects of the experiment, that the food problem be the basis of the Kentucky experiment, cloth-



ing that of Vermont. However, the imaginative, forward-looking reader will be pleased to find that, already, selected schools are attacking the three-way problem. Not the least interesting part of the book is the twelve-page outline of one year's grade objectives, activities and materials in the area of food, housing and clothing problems of the families of a Florida community.

Rural sociologists and others associated with such an experiment undoubtedly must find satisfaction in helping to develop resource material for an attempt to achieve results in "learning and living" that will be measured by progress in the community, not by classroom tests.

LOIS SCANTLAND.

Washington State College.

*Citizen 13660*. By Mine Okubo. New York: Columbia University Press, 1946. Pp. 209. \$2.75.

*Citizen 13660* is a remarkable documentation in drawing and brief text of the relocation of 110,000 people of Japanese descent, nearly two-thirds of them American citizens, shortly after Pearl Harbor. Among those rounded up was Mine Okubo, California-born and an art graduate of the University of California.

As "No. 13660" Miss Okubo spent nearly six months in a converted horse stable at the Tanforan race tracks, a temporary assembly center, and over a year at Topaz Relocation Center in Utah. The artist has recorded her observations and experiences even though the atmosphere of the camp was not conducive to creative work.

The book contains nearly two hundred drawings and a brief text explaining each illustration. The sketches are arranged in chronological order. They form a diary of the evacuation and relocation of these Japanese-Americans.

The aim of the book seems to be to help the reader understand life "inside" the relocation center. One might well expect these documentary sketches of camp life to express personal bitterness. The author, however, rises above resentment and rancor and

displays an objectivity about her experience and treatment in camp. Touches of humor, interspersed throughout the text, add interest for the reader.

The book will be useful for collateral reading in a course on Race and Cultural Contacts where group conflicts and race prejudices are investigated.

SAMUEL W. BLIZZARD, JR.

College of Wooster.

*Letters of a Ticonderoga Farmer*. Edited by Frederick G. Bascom. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press, 1946. Pp. xii + 134.

These homely letters of the farmer-father, supplemented occasionally by mother and son, reveal with undeniable flavor the trials and compensations of parents who for more than twenty years turn their trickle of hard-earned savings into the cup of an only child's education. The correspondence gives an intimate view of up-state New York farm life as it reaches into the student's years at New England's Phillips Andover, Yale, Harvard, and Andover Theological, later into graduate studies at the leading German universities of the day, and finally into the son's lectureships in Boston and New York City.

This neat volume will appeal to a wide range of readers: the rural sociologist concerned with regional backgrounds; the educator interested in parent-youth-faculty relationships; the historian of the Lincoln period; the ethical or religious leader tracing the change in the concepts of morality; and the general reader who comprehends in a less specialized way all these interests. One is led by these pages into a reconsideration of the narrowness or breadth of living that may emerge in a rural culture, the relations of home and school in the development of youth, and the paradox of profound changes along with persistent similarity of fundamental strivings.

The reviewer's enthusiasm for these letters is deepened by his summer's return to an Ohio home, cleared from forest to field during the years of the Cook correspondence



by another New York State family. Here and elsewhere in America one can still see farm families facing life courageously.

WILLIAM F. BRUCE.

New York State Teachers  
College, Oneonta.

---

*Rudimentary Mathematics for Economists and Statisticians.* By W. L. Crum and J. A. Schumpeter. New York: McGraw Hill Book Company, 1946. Pp. xi + 183. \$2.50.

It was hardly necessary to have engaged two such eminent economists to produce this little book. It purports to be a self-teacher for economists in the basic concepts of mathematics from analytic geometry to differential equations. The addition of "statisticians" to the title is deceptive, since nothing of especial interest to statisticians appears except four pages on the line of regression.

Theoretical economic illustrations are used. The progress of the subject matter is parabolic, in that it starts with an easy gradient, becoming ever steeper as it proceeds. Eventually the climb becomes so steep that the economic illustrations are omitted for pages at a time. No exercises or problems are suggested, as in the ordinary mathematics text. The chief usefulness of the book is probably as a refresher for economists who have had the mathematics courses involved.

EDGAR Z. PALMER.

The University of Nebraska.

---

*Guide to Public Affairs Organizations.* By Charles R. Read and Samuel Marble. Washington, D. C.: Public Affairs Press, 1946. Pp. vi + 129. \$2.00.

This is a useful volume of listings of organizations, private and governmental, and of journals which deal with the improvement of the social conditions under which we live. The authors state that they have listed only organizations which have national or international memberships and

which offer services to the general rather than the limited public. Even on this basis such an important agency as the American Country Life Association is omitted.

Organizations and publications are divided and cross classified under eighteen categories, some of which are: International Affairs and World Order, Minorities, Religion, Housing, Education, Rural and Small Community Life. There is a comprehensive index of all organizations at the end of the volume. Even though the listings are incomplete, this volume is an important reference point for studies in propaganda or social movements.

ROCKWELL C. SMITH.

Garrett Biblical Institute.

---

#### Other Books Received

*When Peoples Meet.* Edited by Alain Locke and Bernhard J. Stern. New York: Hinds, Hayden & Eldredge, Inc., 1946. Pp. xii + 825. \$3.75.

*Career Opportunities.* Edited by Mark Morris. Washington, D. C.: Progress Press, 1946. Pp. ix + 354. \$3.25.

*Children of the Cumberland.* By Claudia Lewis. New York: Columbia University Press, 1946. Pp. xviii + 217. \$2.75.

*Labor Unionism in American Agriculture.* By United States Department of Labor. Washington, D. C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1945. Pp. x + 457. \$.70.

*Enrollment Increases and Changes in the Mental Level of the High School Population.* By F. H. Finch. California: Stanford University Press, 1946. Pp. 75. \$1.25.

*Problems in Prejudice.* By Eugene Hartley. New York: King's Crown Press, 1946. Pp. xii + 124. \$2.00.

*Success on the Small Farm.* By Haydn S. Pearson. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1946. Pp. xi + 285. \$2.50.

- The Public and its Problems.* By John Dewey. Chicago, Illinois: Gateway Books, 1946. Pp. xii + 224. \$2.50.
- For This We Fought.* By Stuart Chase. New York: The Twentieth Century Fund, 1946. Pp. x + 123. \$1.00.
- Religion in the Struggle for Power.* By J. Milton Yinger. Durham, North Carolina: Duke University Press, 1946. Pp. xix + 275. \$3.00.
- The Social Culture of the Nunivak Eskimo.* By Margaret Lantis. Philadelphia: The American Philosophical Society, 1946. Pp. 170. \$2.50.
- Rural Life and the Church.* By David E. Lindstrom. Champaign, Illinois: The Garrard Press, 1946. Pp. xi + 205. \$2.50.
- Job Guide.* Edited by Sydney H. Kasper. Washington, D. C.: Public Affairs Press, 1946. Pp. iii + 193. \$2.50.
- Post-War Markets.* Edited by E. Jay Howenstine. Washington, D. C.: Public Affairs Press, 1945. Pp. vii + 184. \$2.50.
- Production Credit for Southern Cotton Growers.* By A. E. Nielsen. New York: King's Crown Press, 1946. Pp. vi + 193. \$2.50.
- Outline of American Rural Sociology.* By Carle C. Zimmerman. Massachusetts: The Phillips Book Store, 1946. Pp. iii + 55. \$1.75.
- Outline of Social Change and Progress.* By Carle C. Zimmerman. Massachusetts: The Phillips Book Store, 1946. Pp. ii + 64. \$1.75.

## NEWS NOTES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

*Edited By Leland B. Tate*

**Columbia University.** Dr. Douglas Ensinger of the United States Department of Agriculture was visiting professor of rural sociology during the 1946 summer session.

Rural sociology has shared in the tripling of the number of majors in the graduate faculty of sociology as compared with the last semester. The enrollment in the major course in rural sociology in the first semester is 120. Dr. Alan Westerman has been added to the staff as instructor and Mr. Alan Hugg, B. A., University of Manitoba, Master of Education, Springfield, as graduate assistant.

The university-wide seminar on rural life is this year considering the family farm. The staff includes an economist, an anthropologist, an historian, a psychologist, two rural sociologists, a rural educationist, and a librarian.

---

**Harvard University.** *Outline of American Rural Sociology* by Carle C. Zimmerman (pp. iii, 55, mimeographed, Phillips Book Store, Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass., \$1.75). was published in a limited edition in September. It presents the outline, chief theories and bibliography for a mature *system* of American rural sociology. By arrangement with the publisher it can be made available in quantities to those institutions where it is planned to use it as a basic text for either undergraduates or graduates. Eventually it will be elaborated into a full text which will be a development and exposition of the theories succinctly given in the *Outline*.

A study of *Good Families* is being started at Harvard University by Carle C. Zimmerman with the assistance of Albert N. Cousins and Howard Earl Furnas. The study will isolate fifty "good" men, elaborate the family systems of their origin and their own creation, their conceptions of "good families" and will finally secure data on the

fifty good families which will be suggested by them as most illustrative of their "ideal" picture. The field work and study will take a year. It will seek levels of "casual" analysis more involved than those used in contemporary Pearsonian associational studies.

---

**Iowa State College.** Robert C. Clark, former director of Older Rural Youth program for the Iowa Agricultural Extension Service, has returned to Iowa State College to teach rural sociology and to continue his studies toward a Ph.D. in rural sociology. Bob's last job for the navy was to set up and operate Radio Tokyo.

Dr. J. B. Gittler has a grant from the Iowa State College Research Council which will enable him to continue and enlarge his studies in the Sociology of Industrial Relations.

Neal Gross, a former research associate in rural sociology at Iowa State College, has returned to the staff following a year of graduate study at the University of Chicago. He is now completing his research on "Sociological variables and cultural configurations in contemporary rural communities." He will take up his duties as assistant professor of sociology at Iowa State in December.

Dr. Reuben Hill is in charge of a newly established collaborative course in Marriage and the Family. Other family courses include a senior course in sociology of the family and a graduate seminar.

Robert Rohwer joined the sociology staff in September as an instructor in rural sociology. Bob expects to obtain his Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin next year. He is doing research on the factors which influence the succession of operators on farms, with special reference to the farm family.

Dr. William J. Tudor received his Ph.D. in rural sociology from Iowa State College in July where he is now an assistant profes-

sor. He is continuing his research on the influence of organization factors on changes in the program of the agricultural extension service.

Dr. Ray E. Wakeley is completing his study of graduate training in rural sociology.

**University of Kentucky.** Mr. Ralph J. Ramsey, recently of the southwestern regional land tenure study staff, has been appointed field agent in rural sociology, and is developing a project for the Extension Service in rural leadership and community organization. Mr. Ramsey is Kentucky's first extension specialist in this field.

Dr. Harold F. Kaufman, assistant rural sociologist in the Experiment Station has been added also to the resident instruction staff with the rank of assistant professor.

**Virginia Polytechnic Institute.** Students enrolled in Basic Rural Sociology for the fall quarter total 138.

Clinton L. Folse has completed the field work on a sample survey of the "Unmet Medical Needs of the Open Country Population of Pulaski County." The sample of households included in the study was based on an economic classification of the various land types found in the county, and the schedule used for the interviews was that developed by the Division of Farm Population and Rural Welfare, BAE in cooperation with the U. S. Public Health Service. (Schuler and others, "Notes on Measuring Unmet Medical Needs for Medical Care: An experiment in Method," RURAL SOCIOLOGY, Vol. 11, June, 1946). Additional information was added to this schedule to meet local needs. The results will be published shortly to show the relationship between the different land classes and unmet medical needs.

Folse also plans to start field work soon on a project entitled "Levels of Living and Economic Land Classes."

W. E. Garnett is continuing his study of rural housing which was partly summarized in his mimeographed progress report entitled "The Housing of Virginia Rural

Folk," issued as Rural Sociology Report No. 31, March, 1946. Field work, primarily focused on causes for given conditions, has been done in six counties and the facts obtained are in process of tabulation.

Leland B. Tate is working on a research report to be published in early 1947 under the title of "What Happens from Rural Industrialization."

**Oregon State College.** Professor Robert H. Dann, associate professor of sociology and economics, has been granted a sabbatical leave for 1946-47. He is traveling in New Zealand and Australia under the auspices of the British Society of Friends and the American Society of Friends. He, his wife and daughter sailed for New Zealand in August, and expect to be gone for one full year.

Dr. H. H. Plambeck is now serving as assistant professor of sociology. He received his bachelor and master's degrees from the University of Oregon, and his Doctor of Philosophy from Cornell University. During the past five years he has been employed at Montana State College.

**The State College of Washington.** Three fellows have been appointed to the division of rural sociology for the year 1946-1947: Miss Dorothy Boyland of the Texas State College for Women, Miss Barbara Day and Miss Hermina Helmich, both of the State College of Washington. Miss Carol Larson was appointed to a research assistantship in the division.

**Cornell University.** Professor W. A. Anderson participated in the 1946 session of the American Institute of Cooperation at Purdue University, August 26 to 30th presenting a paper entitled "The Need for Co-operative Education."

Olaf F. Larson joined the staff September 15th as associate professor of rural sociology. He was formerly regional leader in the Pacific Northwest for the BAE Division of Farm Population and Rural Welfare. During the week of September 23rd he discussed the BAE research program in farm

population at an area conference of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics held in Chicago.

Louisiana State University. Mr. Bardin H. Nelson and Mr. Joseph S. Vandiver have been appointed instructors in the department of sociology.

Mr. Alvin L. Bertrand has been appointed research assistant in the department of rural sociology.

While he was in Rio de Janeiro serving as visiting professor at the Faculdade Nacional de Filosofia, T. Lynn Smith was awarded the degree of Doutor "Honoris Causa" by the Universidade do Brazil. This degree was given in recognition of Smith's book, *Brazil: People and Institutions*, recently published by the Louisiana State University Press.

The Casa do Estudante do Brazil (National Student Federation of Brazil) has just brought out *Sociologia da Vida Rural*, a Portuguese translation of T. Lynn Smith's *Sociology of Rural Life*.

Michigan State College. Duane Gibson returned from the Navy September 1 where, with the rank of Lieutenant Commander, he was serving in the Test and Research Section of the Bureau of Naval Personnel. While in the Navy he assisted in surveys of morale, orientation and future plans of enlisted men. As a joint employee of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology and the Agricultural Experiment Station, he is now teaching social psychology and sociology and working with Edgar Schuler in the development of surveys of attitudes, opinions and information of rural and urban people. Gibson's graduate training was at Cornell University.

Edgar Schuler, social psychologist, formerly with the staffs of Division of Farm Population and Rural Welfare of the United States Department of Agriculture, Office of War Information, and Louisiana State University, joined the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, September 1. He will be in charge of the social psychology courses and is heading up studies of

Michigan rural libraries and assisting agricultural extension workers in attitude, opinion and information studies aimed at sensitizing extension programs to local desires and needs. He and C. R. Hoffer are engaged in a study of Michigan's unmet medical needs. The schedule being used in this latter study is that developed by Schuler and several USDA and Public Health service doctors and has been used in studies in North Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia, and Washington. The effectiveness of this instrument, designed for use by laymen, has been validated through physical examinations of persons to whom it has been applied by doctors in North Carolina and Michigan. The Michigan Department of Health, The University of Michigan Hospital, and the Department of Public Health of the University of Michigan are cooperating. Schuler's graduate training was at Harvard and Minnesota.

Christopher Sower, who since returning from service with the Red Cross where he was club supervisor in the Rhineland, Germany, has been engaged in research in the Division of Field Studies and Training in the Agricultural Extension Service of the USDA, joined the staff of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, October 1. Before joining the staff, Sower completed a study of the 4-H Club and youth programs in Kentucky and plans to continue similar studies in Michigan. His graduate work at Ohio State was in social service and sociology.

J. Allan Beegle, who has just completed the manuscript for an Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin on the composition and characteristics of Michigan's population, is senior author with T. Lynn Smith of the Louisiana Experiment Station Bulletin, "Differential Fertility in Louisiana."

Werner Bohnstedt, who was joint visiting lecturer for the Department of Sociology and Anthropology and the Institute of Foreign Studies this summer, has accepted a position as associate professor in the Department of History of Civilization in the Basic College at Michigan State College. He is also assisting C. P. Loomis on a



statistical study of factors related to the rise of Nazism and Communism in Germany. This study is being made for the War Department.

C. R. Hoffer has finished field work on a study of unmet medical needs in three Michigan counties. Paul Honigsheim, who has been promoted to full professor, applied his quarter off from teaching to finishing a series of articles on Max Weber and developing his analysis of the ideological factors related to Nazism and Communism. He is offering for the first time in this quarter a course, entitled "Comparative Social History." Solon Kimball was a staff member of Wellesley School on Community Affairs' project of inter-cultural relations. He is now assisting the Michigan Agricultural Extension Service and Experiment Station in a study upon which land use planning and action in Sanilac County is to be based. Judson Landis used his quarter off from teaching to begin the study of rural libraries and has begun a study of community and family adjustments of former service men who are married and living in trailer camps and elsewhere, while attending Michigan State College. The participant observer method is being employed.

Charles P. Loomis, head of the department, taught the Farm Foundation's graduate course in rural sociology for rural ministers at Garrett Biblical Institute during August. He has received a Social Science Research Council grant to complete a study of the changes in attitudes, opinions, English speaking ability and knowledge about the United States as a result of one year's stay in the United States on the part of Latin American USDA Trainees. This study was begun while he was acting head of the Division of Extension and Training in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations in the USDA.

J. Frederick Thaden returned from 9 months' leave July 1. During his absence he studied the school systems and consolidation plans of states in the middlewest, southwest, and southeast. He is now carrying on Experiment Station Research on problems related to school reorganization in

close cooperation with the Michigan Department of Public Instruction.

Wilson Longmore, social scientist on leave from the Division of Farm Population and Rural Welfare, USDA, is working on his Ph. D. thesis on the regional characteristics of rural locality groups throughout the United States in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology this year. He is studying under a Hinman fellowship.

**University of Mississippi.** Morton B. King, Jr. became head of the department of sociology in February upon his release from the Army. He was stationed at personnel centers and hospitals doing classification and both vocational and psychiatric counseling.

Vernon Davies joined the staff as associate professor at the beginning of the summer session, coming from the University of Minnesota where during 1945-46 he was acting director of research in rural sociology during Professor Lowry Nelson's leave of absence.

Julien R. Tatum is assistant professor. During 1945-46 he was on leave from the University of Arkansas completing his doctorate at Louisiana State University.

Professor Allen D. Edwards, head of the department of sociology at Winthrop College, taught Population and the Southern Region during the second summer term.

A research program, supported in part by departmental funds, has been started in cooperation with the University's Bureau of Public Administration. The Master's degree will be offered with graduate fellowships available for qualified applicants.

**University of Missouri.** Cecil L. Gregory joined the staff of the department of rural sociology as instructor on July 1st.

Two new courses "Group Organization" and "Group Work" have been added in the rural sociology curriculum. These two courses will be required of all agricultural students preparing to do county extension work.

A research bulletin, "Use of Medical Services in Rural Missouri," by Harold F. Kaufman, now at the University of Kentucky, has recently been released as second in a rural health series inaugurated by the department.

**University of Minnesota.** Lowry Nelson returned from a year's leave of absence in September. He spent the past year making a study of rural life in the Caribbean under the joint auspices of the State Department and the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Most of the year was spent in Cuba where surveys of eleven rural communities were made with the cooperation of the Ministry of Agriculture. Seven hundred and forty-two family schedules were secured from five type-of-farming areas. Mr. Nelson's textbook in rural sociology is being published in the spring by the American Book Company.

Douglas Marshall joined the staff in September and will teach courses in rural sociology and population, as well as spending about half time on research in the experiment station. Mr. Marshall received the Ph.D. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1943. After taking his degree, he became a member of the staff at Wisconsin (1943-44) carrying on research on ethnic groups and assisting in the re-study of Dane County neighborhoods. During 1944-45 he was a member of the staff at the University of Toronto, returning to Wisconsin during 1945-46.

**Brigham Young University.** Reed H. Bradford has joined the sociology department at Brigham Young University. He was formerly employed by West Virginia University. He completed requirements for his Doctor of Philosophy Degree at Harvard in August and used as his thesis subject "Differential Fertility in the United States."

Other regular members of the teaching staff are Harold T. Christensen and Ariel S. Ballif. Professor Emeritus John C. Swensen handles one advanced course each quarter. Vaughn Taylor and Roland Thunell have been appointed graduate assistants

and are handling sections in lower division classes to help take care of an enrollment unprecedented at this institution.

**Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.** Dr. Robert T. McMillan has been promoted from associate professor to professor of sociology and rural life.

Dr. Paul B. Foreman, formerly professor of sociology at the University of Mississippi, became professor of sociology February 1, 1946.

Mr. Charles D. Roberts became assistant professor of sociology and rural life on September 1, 1946.

Mr. Therell R. Black became assistant professor of sociology on September 1, 1946.

Mr. Wendell P. Logan is instructor in sociology for the current year.

Dr. J. F. Page became emeritus professor of sociology on September 1, 1946, after eighteen years' of service to this institution.

Dr. William L. Kolb resigned his position as assistant professor of sociology to accept a similar position at Sophie Newcomb College at the beginning of the academic year.

Mr. C. Richard Draper, social scientist in the Division of Farm Population and Rural Welfare, B. A. E., joins the staff here on a cooperative basis for the current year. While here, he will work in both Oklahoma and Texas.

To date this year, student enrollments in sociology have passed all previous records. Whether for weal or woe, it appears that as an academic discipline sociology is occupying an ever increasing proportion of the time of college students. In some respects, this is ominous, but no one has yet been able to read the signs well enough to tell exactly what it means.

**Wayne University.** Dr. Alfred McClung Lee, chairman, announces the following changes in the personnel of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Wayne University effective the fall semester of 1946:

New staff members: Dr. Maurice T. Price, Associate Professor, formerly of the

University of Illinois; Dr. Stephen W. Mamchur, Assistant Professor, formerly of the Office of War Information and the College of St. Thomas, St. Paul; Dr. William Josiah Goode, Assistant Professor, formerly of Pennsylvania State College; and Henry A. Baker, Instructor, formerly of Union College, Schenectady, and the Institute of Human Relations, Yale University.

Promotions: Dr. Norman Daymond Humphrey, to Associate Professor, and Dr. Melvin M. Tumin, to Assistant Professor.

New teaching assistants: Irving D. Rosow, Richard V. Marks, Lester F. Schmidt, and James F. McKee.

New Special Lecturers: Dr. Mervin Paterson (social psychiatry), Wayne County Psychiatric Clinic; Dr. F. Gaynor Evans (physical anthropology), College of Medicine, Wayne University; and Dr. Harold A. Basilius (comparative linguistics), Department of the Humanities, Wayne University.

Winthrop College. Dr. Dorothy Jones spent part of the summer working on a community study in Pittsylvania County, Virginia which was started several years ago. She expects to have the manuscript ready for publication by Christmas.

Dr. Allen D. Edwards, head of the department of sociology, taught courses in Population and the Southern Region at the University of Mississippi during the second term of summer school.

Mrs. Betsy Castleberry who has been working for the program surveys division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has been added to the staff as assistant professor of sociology.

#### FAO Conference

The Second Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations was held in Copenhagen, Denmark, September 2-13, 1946. The Organization had been established at the conference held in Quebec in October, 1945. The Copenhagen Conference reviewed the work done by the Organization during the first months of its existence and made suggestions for work in the months ahead. The main discussion cen-

tered around the problem of long-range world food policies.

Prior to the conference, Sir John Orr, the Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization, had submitted a printed report, entitled "Proposal for a World Food Board." After examination of these proposals, the conference voted to establish a preparatory commission, consisting of representatives of 16 member nations with participation by three non-member nations. The commission is to meet in Washington beginning October 28 and will be charged with working out detailed recommendations for an international program at the earliest possible date. It was agreed that international machinery is necessary to achieve the objectives of (a) developing and organizing production, distribution, and utilization of the basic foods to provide diets on a healthful standard for the peoples of all countries; and (b) stabilizing agricultural prices at levels fair to producers and consumers alike. The preparatory commission is to consider the proposals submitted by the Director General and any alternative proposals which may be submitted to it, together with other relevant suggestions. Other international organizations are invited to send representatives. The recommendations of the commission will be submitted to the next FAO conference and after consideration there, the report will be brought before the United Nations.

In emphasizing long-range problems, the Conference was fully aware that the post war period of emergency food shortages is by no means ended and that for the next few months the over-riding problem will be to produce as much as possible, husband what is produced, and get it to the people who need it most. The recommendations of the special meeting called by FAO in Washington last May, which had asked for continued controls and economies in the use of grains and other basic foods in short supply, were reaffirmed. The resolution of the UNRRA council, pointing out the need for special action to finance food imports by nations which have been receiving aid from UNRRA, was endorsed.

The conference divided its work among three commissions; one for technical questions, one for organization and administration, and one for world food policy. The commissions in turn established committees. The committees for technical considerations dealt with agriculture, nutrition, forestry, fisheries, economics and statistics, and FAO missions.

The various committees reviewed the work done by the FAO staff since the Quebec Conference, checked the plans for next year, and offered suggestions of their own. The work of the technical committees was aided by the reports of FAO's Standing Advisory Committees which had held their first meetings in various parts of Europe just before the Copenhagen Conference opened.

Among the recommendations of the Conference is one urging the establishment of a separate division of rural welfare in order to carry out one of the three major objectives of the Organization—the improvement of the welfare of rural peoples. It was also suggested that a Joint Standing Committee on rural hygiene be established by FAO and the World Health Organization.

The Conference endorsed the proposal for a 1950 World Census of Agriculture and urged that where possible forestry and fisheries censuses be conducted at the same time. It urged the development of a strong centralized staff for statistical work and the reestablishment and further development of the current statistical reports, previously carried on under the International Institute of Agriculture, as well as the statistical yearbooks previously published by the I. I. A. The I. I. A. itself was absorbed into FAO in August 1946.

The Conference accepted the conclusion of the FAO World Food Appraisal for 1946-47 that "despite the recent improvement in crop prospects in certain countries, there will remain during that year a serious gap between prospective export supplies and import needs of bread and other grains, as well as continued shortages of feeds, meat, sugar, and other essential foods." The Conference recommended that FAO continue to

issue periodic appraisals of the world food situation.

Establishment of joint committees with specialized agencies was recommended, including the I. L. O., on questions of social security of agricultural populations; UNESCO on the question of rural education; and the World Health Organization on questions of food composition, as well as rural health.

Special efforts were recommended to encourage and facilitate the creation of efficient cooperatives and also the reestablishment of cooperative organizations in the countries in which such organizations lost a large part of their trained personnel and facilities during the war.

Other recommendations dealt with the establishment of missions; problems relating to agricultural production, including fertilizers, the destruction of food by insects, rodents, moles, etc.; continuation of certain phases of the agricultural rehabilitation work of UNRRA; studies of fisheries problems; the preparation of a world balance sheet of lumber and forest products, and steps to develop unexploited forest resources, as well as to help devastated countries obtain lumber essential to reconstruction. FAO was asked to begin collecting data on the best use of plant products for human consumption and on the most economical and satisfactory balance in production between meat and milk and among poultry, meat and eggs.

Forty-one of the 47 member countries were represented at the conference. Five new member countries were admitted during the conference session; Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, and Switzerland. Seven non-member countries were represented by observers, as were 10 international organizations. Under Secretary of Agriculture, Norris E. Dodd, was head of the American delegation.

#### Ninth Annual Meeting of the Southern Sociological Society

The Southern Sociological Society held its Ninth Annual Meeting at the Biltmore Hotel in Atlanta, Georgia, on May 17-18.



The Society has a membership of 245. One hundred and sixty registered for the meeting, and approximately two-thirds of these came from outside the metropolitan area of Atlanta. No meeting was held in 1945, and it is quite likely that the attendance would have been greater had the meeting not been held so near the end of the school year. This was made necessary because of the difficulty of arranging hotel accommodations.

There were section programs on Sociological Aspects of Housing, Teaching of Sociology, Impersonal Factors in the Development of the South, Social Research, and Southern Attitudes and Aspirations. At the evening sessions on May 17, papers were given by Howard W. Odum, University of North Carolina, on "The Carrying Capacity of Sociology" and by William F. Ogburn, University of Chicago, on "The Shape of Things to Come." Both are former presidents of The American Sociological Society. It was in the nature of a triumphal return for both as they are native Georgians and were formerly associated with higher institutions of learning in their native state.

The officers for 1945-46 are: T. Lynn Smith, Louisiana State University, President; Gordon Blackwell, University of North Carolina, First Vice-President; Loula Dunn, Alabama State Department of Public Welfare, Second Vice-President; Coyle E. Moore, Florida State College for Women, Secretary-Treasurer; Howard W. Beers, University of Kentucky, Representative on the Executive Committee of the American Sociological Society; and Morton B. King, Jr., University of Mississippi, and Lorin A. Thompson, University of Virginia, elected members of the Executive Committee.

U. S. D. A., Division of Farm Population and Rural Welfare. Since the closing of the BAE regional offices July 1 most of the field staff have been reassigned to locations with Land-Grant Colleges, others to Washington, D. C., a few have transferred to other employment and several are pursuing further graduate work. A partial listing of such changes follows:

#### Present Location with BAE

|                       |                              |                    |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| R. E. Galloway        | Washington State College     | Pullman, Wash.     |
| W. H. Metzler         | P. O. Box 59                 | Berkeley, Calif.   |
| Lawrence B. Lyall     | Montana State College        | Bozeman, Mont.     |
| Anton H. Anderson     | University of Nebraska       | Lincoln, Nebr.     |
| C. R. Draper          | Oklahoma A. & M. College     | Stillwater, Okla.  |
| Paul J. Jehlik        | Iowa State College           | Ames, Iowa         |
| Frank D. Alexander    | University of Minnesota      | Minneapolis, Minn. |
| Theo L. Vaughan       | Clemson Agricultural College | Clemson, S. C.     |
| Donald G. Hay         | Pennsylvania State College   | State College, Pa. |
| Walter C. McKain, Jr. | BAE                          | Washington, D. C.  |
| Nat T. Frame          | BAE                          | Washington, D. C.  |
| Robert L. McNamara    | BAE                          | Washington, D. C.  |

Negotiations are under way for the recovery from a serious operation, and for assignment of Herbert Pryor after his recovery from a serious operation, and for M. Taylor Matthews.

#### Present Location with Other Public or Private Agencies

|                       |                                    |                     |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| M. R. Hanger          | War Assets Administration          | Portland, Ore.      |
| Walter R. Goldschmidt | Univ. of California at Los Angeles | Los Angeles, Calif. |
| Olaf F. Larson        | Cornell University                 | Ithaca, N. Y.       |
| John P. Johansen      | University of Nebraska             | Lincoln, Nebraska   |

|                          |                                     |                     |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Ronald B. Almack.....    | American Hospital Association.....  | Chicago, Ill.       |
| James E. Montgomery..... | Federal Housing Administration..... | Atlanta, Ga.        |
| Roy L. Roberts.....      | Social Security Administration..... | Baltimore, Md.      |
| Linden S. Dodson.....    | Veterans Administration.....        | Washington, D. C.   |
| Joseph R. Cates.....     | Veterans Administration.....        | Washington, D. C.   |
| Edgar A. Schuler.....    | Michigan State College.....         | East Lansing, Mich. |

## On Detail to Other Agencies

|                   |             |                |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------|
| Earl H. Bell..... | UNNRA ..... | Warsaw, Poland |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------|

## On Leave for Graduate Study

|                         |                             |                     |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Henry W. Riecken.....   | Harvard University.....     | Cambridge, Mass.    |
| T. Wilson Longmore..... | Michigan State College..... | East Lansing, Mich. |
| A. Lee Coleman.....     | Cornell University.....     | Ithaca, N. Y.       |
| James S. Brown.....     | Harvard University.....     | Cambridge, Mass.    |

## THE RURAL SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY PROGRAM

STEVENS HOTEL, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, DECEMBER 28-30, 1946

Saturday, December 28

- 10:00-12:00 a.m. Registration, Mezzanine Floor  
 2:00 p.m. Business session  
 3:00- 5:30 p.m. Effective Teaching in Rural Sociology—Lowery Nelson, University of Minnesota, Presiding  
     "The Community: A Laboratory for Teacher Education"  
         Evelyn R. Hodgdon, State Teachers College, Oneonta, N. Y.  
     "Rural Sociology Field Courses as Agents for Community Improvement"  
         Troy L. Stearns, Michigan State College  
     "Materials for a Standardized Basic Course in Rural Sociology"  
         Wayne T. Gray, Depauw University  
     "An Experiment in Teaching Rural Sociology"  
         William J. Tudor, Iowa State College  
 Discussion: Douglas G. Marshall, University of Minnesota

Sunday, December 29

- 9:00-11:00 a.m. Extension—A. F. Wileden, University of Wisconsin, Presiding  
     "Some Contributions of Sociological Research in Developing the Extension Program"  
         R. W. Roskelley, State College of Washington  
     "Contemporary Trends in Rural Leadership"  
         J. E. Nuquist, Madison, Wisconsin  
 Discussion: W. H. Stacy, Iowa State College  
 1:15- 3:15 p.m. Rural Population—T. Lynn Smith, Louisiana State University, Presiding  
     "The Optimum Rural-Urban Population Balance"  
         Walter Firey, University of Texas  
     "Differential Fertility of Rural Families"  
         George W. Hill, University of Wisconsin  
     "Factors Which Correlate with High School Attendance in Midwest States"  
         Floyd M. Martinson, Gustavus Adolphus College  
 Discussion: Carl Kraenzel, Montana State College  
     Harold T. Christensen, Brigham Young University  
 3:30- 5:30 p.m. New Challenges in Research—Charles P. Loomis, Michigan State College, Presiding  
     "Needed Research in Rural Housing"  
         Robert T. McMillan, Oklahoma A. & M. College  
     "Liberty Research"  
         Mr. Paul Howard, American Library Association  
 Discussion: W. F. Kumlien, South Dakota State College  
     Walter Slocum, Washington, D. C.

Monday, December 30

- 9:00 a.m. Presidential Address: "Folkways to Social Policy"  
     Paul H. Landis, State College of Washington  
 9:45-11:45 a.m. Planning and Policy—Walter McKain, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Presiding  
     "The Rural Sociologist's Contribution to World Social Organization"  
         Irwin T. Sanders, University of Kentucky  
     "Rural Rehabilitation—Theory and Practice"  
         Olaf F. Larson, Cornell University  
 Discussion: John Useem, University of Wisconsin  
     Herbert F. Lionberger, University of Missouri  
 11:45-12:30 a.m. Final Business Session

NOTE: All sessions are in Conference Room 12, 4th floor.

## RURAL SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP LIST, 1946

## ALABAMA

|                       |                        |                    |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Anders, J. Olson      | Box 564                | Athens             |
| Andrews, Henry L.     | University of Alabama  | University         |
| Davis, Ralph N.       | Box 216                | Tuskegee Institute |
| Gomillion, Charles G. | Box 31                 | Tuskegee Institute |
| Nunn, Alexander       | The Progressive Farmer | Birmingham 2       |

## ARKANSAS

|                     |                                |              |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Charlton, J. L.     | University of Arkansas         | Fayetteville |
| Ewbank, John R.     | Philander Smith College        | Little Rock  |
| Kennedy, Steele     | U. S. Dept. of Agriculture     | Little Rock  |
| Matthews, M. Taylor | BAE, USDA                      | Little Rock  |
| Pedersen, Harald A. | 231 North Church Street        | Fayetteville |
| Pryor, Herbert      | BAE, USDA                      | Little Rock  |
| *Rye, Mary Louise   | .....                          | Russellville |
| Scantland, Lois     | Agricultural Extension Service | Little Rock  |
| Shannon, A. G.      | College Station                | Clarksville  |

## CALIFORNIA

|                        |                          |               |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| DeGive, Mary L.        | 5855 Hollywood Blvd.     | Hollywood 28  |
| Fisher, Elliott L.     | 2469 Portola Way         | Sacramento 17 |
| Griffin, F. L.         | College of Agriculture   | Davis         |
| McKain, Walter C., Jr. | 584 Spruce Street        | Berkeley 8    |
| Metzler, William H.    | 222 Mercantile Bldg.     | Berkeley      |
| Taylor, Paul S.        | University of California | Berkeley 8    |

## COLORADO

|                   |                          |              |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| Hudson, Gerald T. | Colorado A and M College | Fort Collins |
| Samora, Julian    | Adams State College      | San Luis     |

## CONNECTICUT

|                    |                           |           |
|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| Hypes, J. L.       | .....                     | Storrs    |
| Whetten, Nathan L. | University of Connecticut | Storrs    |
| Woodward, Ralph L. | Yale Divinity School      | New Haven |

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

|                         |                                |               |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Beck, P. G.             | 1247 New Hampshire Ave., NW    | Washington    |
| Bradshaw, Nettie P.     | 3522 13th St., NW              | Washington    |
| Clark, Lois M.          | National Education Association | Washington 6  |
| Ducoff, Louis J.        | BAE, USDA                      | Washington 25 |
| Ellickson, J. C.        | 3420 McKinley                  | Washington 15 |
| Folsom, Josiah C.       | BAE, USDA                      | Washington 25 |
| Frame, Nat G.           | BAE, USDA                      | Washington 25 |
| Hagood, Margaret Jarman | BAE, USDA                      | Washington 25 |
| Jenkins, David R.       | 3500 39th St., NW              | Washington    |
| Kirkpatrick, E. L.      | 734 Jackson Place              | Washington    |
| McNamara, Robert L.     | BAE, USDA                      | Washington 25 |
| Nichols, Ralph R.       | BAE, USDA                      | Washington 25 |
| Niederfrank, E. J.      | BAE, USDA                      | Washington 25 |
| Noll, Miriam            | 1316 New Hampshire Ave., NW    | Washington 6  |



## MEMBERSHIP LIST

403

|                    |                      |               |
|--------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Roberts, Roy L.    | BAE, USDA            | Washington 25 |
| Rose, John Kerr    | 1308 16th St., NW    | Washington 6  |
| Rossoff, Milton    | 2712 29th St., SE    | Washington 20 |
| Ryan, Bryce        | UNRRA                | Washington    |
| Slocum, Walter L.  | 840 Varnum St., NW   | Washington 7  |
| Taylor, Carl C.    | BAE, USDA            | Washington 25 |
| Vogt, Paul L.      | BAE, USDA            | Washington 25 |
| Wells, Oris V.     | BAE, USDA            | Washington 25 |
| Witt, Lawrence W.  | BAE, USDA            | Washington 25 |
| Woffter, Thomas J. | 4318 Warren St., NW  | Washington 16 |
| Youngblood, B.     | 3816 Jenifer St., NW | Washington 15 |

## FLORIDA

|                    |                       |             |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Alleger, Daniel E. | University of Florida | Gainesville |
| Moore, Coyle E.    | F. S. C. W.           | Tallahassee |
| Spellman, C. L.    | Florida A & M College | Tallahassee |

## GEORGIA

|                      |                    |           |
|----------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| McClain, Howard G.   | Mercer University  | Macon     |
| Montgomery, James E. | BAE, USDA          | Atlanta 3 |
| Reid, Ira De A.      | Atlanta University | Atlanta   |

## ILLINOIS

|                         |                                |             |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Almack, Ronald B.       | American Hospital Association  | Chicago 10  |
| *Bernert, Eleanor H.    | 6125 Kenwood Ave.              | Chicago 37  |
| Case, H. C. M.          | University of Illinois         | Urbana      |
| Cummins, Rev. Ralph     | 809 South Fifth St.            | Champaign   |
| Derick, Rev. Francis M. | 69 North Cone St.              | Farmington  |
| Hoffman, Oscar F.       | 225 Cottage Hill Avenue        | Elmhurst    |
| Lindstrom, David E.     | 300 New Agricultural Bldg.     | Urbana      |
| Mueller, Rev. E. W.     | National Lutheran Council      | Chicago 4   |
| Petroff, Louis          | Southern Illinois Normal Univ. | Carbondale  |
| Ratcliffe, S. C.        | Illinois Wesleyan Univ.        | Bloomington |
| Regnier, E. H.          | University of Illinois         | Urbana      |
| Rogers, Helene H.       | Illinois State Library         | Springfield |
| Smith, Rockwell C.      | Garrett Biblical Institute     | Evanston    |
| Smith, William M., Jr.  | University of Illinois         | Urbana      |

## INDIANA

|                     |                                 |                  |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Becker, Edwin L.    | United Christian Missionary So. | Indianapolis 7   |
| Davison, Victor H.  | Box 551                         | Indianapolis     |
| *Graham, Harry L.   | Box 358                         | Millford         |
| Gray, Wayne T.      | 613 Anderson St.                | Greencastle      |
| Greene, Shirley E.  | Merom Institute                 | Merom            |
| Hall, O. F.         | Purdue University               | Lafayette        |
| Hershberger, Guy F. | Goshen College                  | Goshen           |
| Losey, Edwin J.     | Agricultural Experiment Station | Lafayette        |
| Moomaw, I. W.       | .....                           | North Manchester |
| O'Hara, Warren      | Indiana Farm Bureau             | Indianapolis     |
| Shideler, E. H.     | 829 North Main St.              | West Lafayette   |

## IOWA

|  |                          |               |
|--|--------------------------|---------------|
| *Carter, Gene W.                           | 110 South B. St.         | Indianola     |
| *Fessler, Donald R.                        | Box CC, Station A        | Ames          |
| *Ghormley, Hugh                            | 1535 26th St.            | Des Moines    |
| Graff, E. F.                               | 525 Ash St.              | Ames          |
| Gross, Neal                                | Iowa State College       | Ames          |
| Hill, Reuben                               | 3018 Story St.           | Ames          |
| Hradecky, Rev. W.                          | Duncan                   | Britt         |
| Jehlik, Paul J.                            | 1218 Ridgewood St.       | Ames          |
| National Catholic Rural<br>Life Conference | 3801 Grand Ave.          | Des Moines 12 |
| Pahlman, Margaret B.                       | State University of Iowa | Iowa City     |
| *Rohwer, Robert A.                         | 119 Beach Ave.           | Ames          |
| Sanford, Mrs. Gertrude                     | 608 Grand St.            | Ames          |
| Schultz, Gerard                            | Simpson College          | Indianola     |
| Stacy, W. H.                               | Iowa State College       | Ames          |
| Tudor, William J.                          | Iowa State College       | Ames          |
| Wakeley, Ray E.                            | 507 Lynn Ave.            | Ames          |

## KANSAS

|                          |                             |            |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| Eggerling, A.            | .....                       | Kensington |
| Hill, Randall C.         | Kansas State College        | Manhattan  |
| Kollmorgen, Walter M.    | University of Kansas        | Lawrence   |
| Schroll, Sister Agnes C. | Mt. St. Scholastica College | Atchison   |
| Wolters, Rev. Gilbert    | St. Benedict's College      | Atchison   |

## KENTUCKY

|                             |                        |              |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Anderson, C. Arnold         | University of Kentucky | Lexington    |
| Beers, Howard W.            | University of Kentucky | Lexington    |
| Hanna, Morton C.            | 109 East Broadway      | Louisville 2 |
| Hatch, David and Mary Alice | .....                  | Millersburg  |
| Kaufman, Harold F.          | University of Kentucky | Lexington    |
| Nicholls, W. D.             | University of Kentucky | Lexington    |
| Oyler, Merton D.            | Berea College          | Berea        |
| Ramsey, Ralph J.            | University of Kentucky | Lexington    |
| Sanders, Irwin T.           | University of Kentucky | Lexington    |

## LOUISIANA

|                          |                                |                |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| *Bedsale, George W., Jr. | 3296 Ivanhoe St.               | Baton Rouge 13 |
| Bourgeois, L. L.         | Loyola University              | New Orleans    |
| D'Argonne, Michael C.    | 5933 Vicksburg St.             | New Orleans 19 |
| Frey, Fred C.            | Louisiana State University     | Baton Rouge 3  |
| Heberle, Rudolf          | Louisiana State University     | Baton Rouge 3  |
| Hitt, Homer L.           | Louisiana State University     | Baton Rouge 3  |
| Hyde, Roy E.             | Southeastern Louisiana College | Hammond        |
| Kemp, Louise             | Louisiana State University     | Baton Rouge 3  |
| Parenton, Vernon, J.     | Louisiana State University     | Baton Rouge 3  |
| *Rios, Jose Arthur       | Louisiana State University     | Baton Rouge 3  |
| Smith, Marion B.         | Louisiana State University     | Baton Rouge 3  |
| Smith, T. Lynn           | Louisiana State University     | Baton Rouge 3  |
| Thompson, Susanne        | University Station             | Baton Rouge 3  |

## MEMBERSHIP LIST

405

## MAINE

\*Morse, Valton V.  
Wilson, Margaret S.

The Rurban Fellowship  
University of Maine

Brewer  
Orono

## MARYLAND

Baker, O. E.  
Dodson, Linden S.  
Longmore, T. Wilson  
McDonald, H. M.  
Taeuber, Conrad and Irene  
Timmons, John F.  
Wilson, M. L.

University of Maryland  
N. H. Avenue Extension  
4230 34th St.  
State Department of Education  
4222 Sheridan St.  
9909 Indian Lane  
14 Rosemary St.

College Park  
Silver Springs  
Mt. Rainier  
Baltimore 1  
Hyattsville  
Silver Springs  
Chevy Chase

## MASSACHUSETTS

\*Safford, N. Morton  
Zimmerman, Carle C.

235 Main St.  
Harvard University

Hingham  
Cambridge 38

## MICHIGAN

Anthropology Department  
Beegle, J. Allan  
Burnham, Ernest  
Gibson, D. L.  
Hoffer, Charles R.  
Holmes, Roy H.  
Honigsheim, Paul  
Landis, Judson T.  
Loomis, Charles P.  
Robinson, William McKinley  
Schuler, Edgar A.  
Sower, Christopher  
Thaden, J. F.  
Weber, Kenneth C.

Michigan State College  
Michigan State College  
Box 986  
Michigan State College  
Michigan State College  
706 Monroe St.  
Michigan State College  
5980 Abbott Road  
Anthropology Department  
1414 Low Road  
Michigan State College  
Michigan State College  
Michigan State College  
2101 Barlum Tower

East Lansing  
East Lansing  
Kalamazoo  
East Lansing  
East Lansing  
Ann Arbor  
East Lansing  
East Lansing  
East Lansing  
Kalamazoo 41  
East Lansing  
East Lansing  
East Lansing  
Detroit 26

## MINNESOTA

Alexander, Frank D.  
\*Burrus, John N.  
Davies, Vernon  
Dvoracek, D. C.  
Hynes, Emerson  
Jacobson, Ernst T.  
Marshall, D. G.  
Martinson, Floyd M.  
Miller, Ralph E.  
Nelson, Lowry  
Sletter, Raymond F.  
\*Toews, Marvin J.

731 E. 51 St.  
1628 4th St. SE  
University Farm  
University Farm  
St. John's University  
Superintendent of Schools  
University Farm  
Gustavus Adolphus College  
University Farm  
University Farm  
University of Minnesota  
University of Minnesota

Minneapolis  
Minneapolis 14  
St. Paul 8  
St. Paul 8  
Collegeville  
Cokato  
St. Paul 8  
St. Peter  
St. Paul 8  
St. Paul 8  
Minneapolis 14  
Minneapolis 14

## MISSISSIPPI

Delta Cotton Council  
Dickins, Dorothy  
King, Morton B., Jr.

.....  
State College  
University of Mississippi

Stoneville  
State College  
University

## MISSOURI

|                        |                           |          |
|------------------------|---------------------------|----------|
| Bankert, Zetta E.      | University of Missouri    | Columbia |
| Bright, Margaret L.    | University of Missouri    | Columbia |
| Hepple, Lawrence M.    | 417 West Walnut           | Columbia |
| Lionberger, Herbert F. | University of Missouri    | Columbia |
| Lively, Charles E.     | University of Missouri    | Columbia |
| Long, H. R.            | 220 Walter Williams Hotel | Columbia |

## MONTANA

|                   |                       |         |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| Kraenzel, Carl F. | Montana State College | Bozeman |
| Renne, R. R.      | Montana State College | Bozeman |

## NEBRASKA

|                          |                        |         |
|--------------------------|------------------------|---------|
| Anderson, A. H.          | BAE, USDA              | Lincoln |
| Johansen, John P.        | University of Nebraska | Lincoln |
| Melvin, Bruce L.         | 702 W. Jackson St.     | Blair   |
| Riensch, Rev. R. H.      | .....                  | Eustin  |
| Shrout, Mrs. C. H.       | 6102 S. 33 Ave.        | Omaha   |
| Starch, E. A.            | Rudge Building         | Lincoln |
| *Strempe, Rev. Vernon L. | Dana College           | Blair   |

## NEW JERSEY

|                        |                    |               |
|------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Felton, Ralph A.       | Drew University    | Madison       |
| *Gardner, John         | 25 Pershing Road   | Englewood     |
| Henssler, Frederick W. | Pine Twig Farm     | Ringoes       |
| Spaulding, Irving A.   | Rutgers University | New Brunswick |
| *Turnquist, Dorothy A. | Box 56             | Morristown    |

## NEW MEXICO

|                  |               |               |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Johansen, Sigurd | State College | State College |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|

## NEW YORK

|                           |                            |              |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| Anderson, Walfred A.      | Cornell University         | Ithaca       |
| Atterbury, Marguerite     | 50 Morningside Drive       | New York     |
| *Barlow, Addie M.         | 1230 Amsterdam Ave.        | New York 27  |
| *Bauder, Ward W.          | Cornell University         | Ithaca       |
| *Best, Mabel F.           | 1230 Amsterdam Ave.        | New York 27  |
| Bruce, William            | 152 East St.               | Oneonta      |
| Brunner, Edmund deS.      | Columbia University        | New York 27  |
| Cottrell, Leonard S., Jr. | Cornell University         | Ithaca       |
| Cyr, Frank W.             | Columbia University        | New York 27  |
| *Davis, Loa               | 1230 Amsterdam Ave.        | New York 27  |
| Duthie, Mary Eva          | Cornell University         | Ithaca       |
| *Eshleman, Robert F.      | .....                      | King Ferry   |
| *Freeston, F.             | 487 Hudson St.             | New York 14  |
| Gusti, D.                 | Hotel Stanhope             | New York 28  |
| Hodgdon, Evelyn R.        | State Teachers College     | Oneonta      |
| *Holliday, Priscilla      | 10 Gould St.               | Great Neck   |
| Infield, Henrik F.        | Rural Settlement Institute | Poughkeepsie |
| Johns, Ray                | 468 Riverside Drive        | New York 27  |
| Koos, Earl                | University of Rochester    | Rochester    |

|                          |                          |                 |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| *Kristof, Frank S.       | 209 Clinton Ave.         | Brooklyn        |
| Larson, Olaf F.          | Cornell University       | Ithaca          |
| Lehmann, W. E.           | Syracuse University      | Syracuse        |
| Leighton, Ben J.         | General Delivery         | Syracuse        |
| Lorge, Irving            | Columbia University      | New York 27     |
| *Losee, Marshall         | 7805 79th Place          | Glendale, S. I. |
| *McKnight, Frances G.    | 17 James St.             | Homer           |
| McMinn, Rev. Gerald W.   | St. Bonaventure College  | St. Bonaventure |
| *Marshall, John          | 106 Morningside Drive    | New York 27     |
| Mendelsohn, Nathan K.    | 37-27 65th St., Woodside | Long Island     |
| Morse, H. N.             | 156 5th Ave.             | New York        |
| *Pierstorff, Charles     | 61 Haven Ave.            | New York 32     |
| Polson, Robert A.        | Cornell University       | Ithaca          |
| Rich, Mark               | Baptist Mission Society  | New York 10     |
| Rodehaver, Myles W.      | University of Rochester  | Rochester 3     |
| Rockwood, Lemo D.        | Cornell University       | Ithaca          |
| Samuelson, Rev. Clifford | 281 4th Ave.             | New York 10     |
| Smith, Harold E.         | Cornell University       | Ithaca          |
| Staley, Mrs. Helen K.    | Cornell University       | Ithaca          |
| Tripp, Thomas A.         | 287 4th Ave.             | New York 10     |
| *Vucinick, A. S.         | 25 West 64th St.         | New York        |
| Wayland, Sloan R.        | 304 West 106 St.         | New York        |
| *White, James E.         | Cornell University       | Ithaca          |
| Williams, Robin and Mrs. | Cornell University       | Ithaca          |
| *Winn, Gardner L.        | 805 East Seneca St.      | Ithaca          |
| *Yang, Ellwood Hsin-Pao  | Columbia University      | New York 27     |

## NORTH CAROLINA

|                          |   |              |
|--------------------------|---|--------------|
| Abernethy, George L.     | Davidson College  | Davidson     |
| Blackwell, Gordon W.     | University of North Carolina                            | Chapel Hill  |
| Bobbitt, Robert McD.     | .....   | Littleton    |
| Chambers, M. R.          | .....   | Milton       |
| Comfort, Richard O.      | Warren Wilson College                                   | Swannanoa    |
| Ferriss, Abbott L.       | Box 925   | Chapel Hill  |
| Forster, G. W.           | N. C. State College                                     | Raleigh      |
| Forsyth, Howard F.       | 701 Simpson St.   | Greensboro   |
| Hamilton, C. Horace      | N. C. State College                                     | Raleigh      |
| Hartman, V. E.           | Box 1816  | Asheville    |
| Hubbard, J. C.           | Box 581   | Durham       |
| Ivey, John E., Jr.       | Committee on Southern Regional<br>Studies and Education | Chapel Hill  |
| King, Charles E.         | Bennett College   | Greensboro   |
| Mayo, Selz C.            | N. C. State College                                     | Raleigh      |
| *Meader, Kenneth R.      | Box 1028  | Chapel Hill  |
| Nixon, Mrs. E. T.        | Negro Home Agent  | Durham       |
| Ormand, J. M.            | Duke University   | Durham       |
| Ratchford, Charles Brice | N. C. State College                                     | Raleigh      |
| Rawls, H. D.             | N. C. State College                                     | Raleigh      |
| *Scott, C. C.            | 1310 Hillsboro  | Raleigh      |
| Stafford, Garland R.     | .....   | Taylorsville |
| Thomasson, M. E.         | Johnson C. Smith University                             | Charlotte 2  |



Vance, Rupert B.  
Wakefield, Olaf  
Wilkening, Eugene A.

University of North Carolina  
2402 Clark Ave.  
N. C. State College

Chapel Hill  
Raleigh  
Raleigh

#### NORTH DAKOTA

Cape, Wilson T.  
Hylden, Rev. Joseph L.  
Vergeront, Glen V.

.....  
St. James Academy  
North Dakota Agricultural Col.

University  
Grand Forks  
Fargo

#### OHIO

\*Beckett, A. H.  
Denune, Perry P.  
Diller, Harold V.  
Falconer, J. I.  
Glaser, Rev. Robert E.  
\*Landis, C. D.  
Ludlow, William L.  
Mangus, A. Raymond  
Morgan, Arthur  
Ortmayer, Roger E.  
Puckett, Newbell N.  
Reuss, Carl F.  
Schmidt, J. P.  
Taylor, E. A.  
Thompson, Warren S.

.....  
Ohio State University  
St. Sebastian  
Ohio State University  
.....  
160 West High St.  
2718 Kent Road  
Community Service, Inc.  
Mount Union College  
Western Reserve University  
Capital University  
Ohio State University  
Ohio University  
Miami University

Stryker  
Columbus  
Chickasaw  
Columbus  
Sugar Grove  
Harrod  
New Concord  
Columbus 8  
Yellow Springs  
Alliance  
Cleveland  
Columbus 9  
Columbus 10  
Athens  
Oxford

#### OKLAHOMA

\*Black, Tharel R.  
Duncan, O. D.  
Hopper, Lois N.  
LaCamp, Ira Rex  
McMillan, Robert T.  
Roberts, Charles D.

Oklahoma A & M College  
Oklahoma A & M College  
Box 3127  
Box 127  
123 West Maple St.  
403 Whitehurst Hall

Stillwater  
Stillwater  
Oklahoma City 5  
Enid  
Stillwater  
Stillwater

#### OREGON

Bakkum, Glen A.  
Beck, J. R.  
Duffy, Walter A.  
Freeman, Edith J.  
Griffeth, Ross J.  
Hanger, M. R.  
King, Joe J.

521 North 35th St.  
660 Madison  
211 Terminal Sales Bldg.  
Oregon State College  
Northwest Christian College  
Box 3537  
5660 SW East 22 Ave.

Corvallis  
Corvallis  
Portland 5  
Corvallis  
Eugene  
Portland 8  
Portland 12

#### PENNSYLVANIA

Biddle, William W.  
Bornman, Charles J.  
Gordon, W. R.  
Greth, Morris S.  
Hay, Donald G.  
Hess, Walter L.  
Hoover, Harvey D.  
Jastram, Esther E.

Farm Security Administration  
Cedar Crest College  
Pennsylvania State College  
621 North 24th St.  
301 South Garner St.  
.....  
321 Spring Ave.  
469 Main St.

Philadelphia 2  
Allentown  
State College  
Allentown  
State College  
Slippery Rock  
Gettysburg  
Kutztown

# MEMBERSHIP LIST

409

John, M. E.  
Mather, William G.  
Russell, Seth W.

Pennsylvania State College  
234 E. Hamilton Ave.  
Pennsylvania State College

State College  
State College  
State College

## RHODE ISLAND

Whitney, Vincent H.

Brown University

Providence

## SOUTH CAROLINA

Aull, A. H.  
Edwards, Allen D.  
Harrison, Walter R.  
Vaughan, Theo L.

Clemson College  
Winthrop College  
Benedict College  
Clemson College

Clemson  
Rock Hill  
Columbia  
Clemson

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Kumlien, W. F.  
Saylor, Edward

South Dakota State College  
Yankton College

Brookings  
Yankton

## TENNESSEE

Allred, C. E.  
Bonser, Howard J.  
Copeland, Lewis C.  
Kloepfer, Herman J.  
Murray, Rev. Christopher  
Osborn, George C.  
Rapping, Aaron H.  
Smathers, Rev. Eugene

University of Tennessee  
University of Tennessee  
TVA Commerce Department  
Knoxville College  
413 Commerce Avenue  
208 South Greer St.  
Hiwassee College  
Calvary Church

Knoxville 16  
Knoxville 16  
Knoxville  
Knoxville 16  
Knoxville 16  
Memphis 11  
Madisonville  
Big Lick

## TEXAS

Bertrand, John R.  
Boutell, Frank A.  
Brooks, Melvin S.  
Firey, Walter  
Ozborn, E. Lee  
Russell, Daniel  
Swift, Helen H.

Texas A & M College  
Farmers Home Adm.  
Texas A & M College  
University of Texas  
Farmers Home Adm.  
Texas A & M College  
Extension Service

College Station  
Dallas 1  
College Station  
Austin 12  
Dallas 1  
College Station  
College Station

## UTAH

Bradford, Reed H.  
Christensen, Harold T.  
Geddes, Joseph A.

Brigham Young University  
Brigham Young University  
Utah State Agricultural College

Provo  
Provo  
Logan

## VERMONT

Carter, R. M.

Vermont Agricultural Experiment  
Station

Burlington

## VIRGINIA

Dove, Fred  
\*Ekdahl, Kenneth J. (Lt.)

Bridgewater College  
Service Force Subordinate  
Command

Bridgewater  
Norfolk

Ensminger, Douglas  
Eure, Werdna W.  
Folse, Clinton L.

4409 North 15th St.  
VPI Extension Service  
Virginia Polytechnic Institute

Arlington  
Blacksburg  
Blacksburg

|                     |                                 |                 |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Galpin, C. J.       | 202 Little Falls                | Falls Church    |
| Garnett, W. E.      | Agricultural Experiment Station | Blacksburg      |
| Gee, Wilson         | University of Virginia          | Charlottesville |
| Gibbs, Glynwood C.  | Thomas Jefferson School         | Suffolk         |
| Gibson, D. L. (Lt.) | 2530 Wilson Blvd.               | Arlington       |
| Harris, Marshall    | 4641 24th St.                   | Arlington       |
| Hoover, Edith       | Marion College                  | Marion          |
| Hummel, B. L.       | VPI Extension Service           | Blacksburg      |
| Leonard, Olen E.    | 415 Brook Drive                 | Falls Church    |
| Maris, Paul V.      | 3166 North 18th St.             | Arlington       |
| Mason, John E.      | 106 North George Mason Drive    | Arlington       |
| Mears, Murphy C.    | Walnut Hills                    | Petersburg      |
| Pahlman, Kenneth    | 2868 South Abingdon             | Arlington       |
| Paschke, John W.    | 4140 South 36 St.               | Arlington       |
| Raper, Arthur       | 1805 North Madison St.          | Arlington       |
| Smith, Raymond C.   | 3211 North Woodrow St.          | Arlington       |
| Smith, Russell      | 310 South Lee St.               | Alexandria      |
| Tannous, Afif L.    | 3209 South 12th St.             | Arlington       |
| Tate, Leland B.     | Virginia Polytechnic Institute  | Blacksburg      |
| Whipple, Clayton E. | 1545 Key Blvd.                  | Arlington       |
| Wiecking, E. H.     | RFD No. 2                       | Alexandria      |

## WASHINGTON

|                     |                          |           |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| *Boyland, Dorothy   | Washington State College | Pullman   |
| *Day, Barbara       | College Station          | Pullman   |
| Landis, Paul H.     | Washington State College | Pullman   |
| *Larson, Carol M.   | Washington State College | Pullman   |
| Lundberg, George A. | University of Washington | Seattle 5 |
| Roskelley, R. W.    | Washington State College | Pullman   |
| Steiner, Jesse F.   | University of Washington | Seattle 5 |
| Yoder, Fred R.      | Washington State College | Pullman   |

## WEST VIRGINIA

|                    |                          |             |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| Harris, Thomas L.  | West Virginia University | Morgantown  |
| Hayward, Harold M. | Marshall College         | Huntington  |
| Hibbs, Ward W.     | Box 896                  | Parkersburg |

## WISCONSIN

|                             |                         |             |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Barton, John R.             | University of Wisconsin | Madison 6   |
| *Bayley, Ray W. G.          | Route No. 1             | Cambria     |
| Belcher, John C.            | 1311 Chandler St.       | Madison     |
| *Beran, Don L.              | 4017 Birch Ave.         | Madison 5   |
| *Cartter, Bruce L.          | 438 Lorch St.           | Madison 5   |
| Day, Rev. LeRoy J.          | Route No. 3             | Delvanan    |
| Dept. Debating & Discussion | Science Hall            | Madison 6   |
| *Emanuel, Samuel            | 740 Langdon St.         | Madison     |
| Hill, George W.             | University of Wisconsin | Madison     |
| *Johnson, Palmer A.         | .....                   | Middletown  |
| Kolb, J. H.                 | University of Wisconsin | Madison     |
| Nylin, V. E.                | State Teachers College  | Platteville |
| *Risquez, Jesus             | University of Wisconsin | Madison 6   |

## MEMBERSHIP LIST

411

|                       |                         |           |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| *Schwiebert, Alice M. | 116 East Gilman St.     | Madison 3 |
| *Scott, Woodrow W.    | Route 1,                | Waunakee  |
| Sewell, William H.    | University of Wisconsin | Madison   |
| *Sturm, R. A.         | 1620 Madison St.        | Madison 5 |
| Useem, John           | University of Wisconsin | Madison   |
| *Vazquez, Pablo B.    | University of Wisconsin | Madison   |
| *Waldrep, Jack        | Box 337                 | Albany    |
| Wileden, A. F.        | University of Wisconsin | Madison   |

## WYOMING

|            |                 |         |
|------------|-----------------|---------|
| Baird, Mae | 1415 Custer St. | Laramie |
|------------|-----------------|---------|

\*Student Members

## FOREIGN MEMBERS

## AUSTRALIA

|                   |                         |                 |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Rothberg, Maurice | University of Melbourne | Melbourne, Vic. |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|

## BRAZIL

|                              |                                |                |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Goncalves de Souza, Sr. Joao | Ministerio da Agricultura      | Rio de Janeiro |
| Leao, Carneiro               | Osario, Apt. 401               | Rio de Janeiro |
| Ramos, Dr. Arthur            | Avenida Atlantica, 116 ap. 902 | Rio de Janeiro |

## CANADA

|                |                       |                    |
|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Longley, W. V. | Director of Extension | Truro, Nova Scotia |
| Sim, R. Alex   | MacDonald College     | Quebec             |
| Younge, Eva R. | 3600 University St.   | Montreal 2         |

## CHINA

|              |                              |         |
|--------------|------------------------------|---------|
| Yen, Kuo-Tai | Economic Research Department | Nanking |
|--------------|------------------------------|---------|

## CUBA

|                            |                                   |        |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Buron, B. Brito            | Escuela Normal Rural "Jose Marti" | Habana |
| Mederos de Gonzalez, Elena | Lyceum, Calzada y 8               | Vedado |

## EGYPT

|                    |                             |       |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| Zaki, Abd-el-Hamid | Cairo School of Social Work | Cairo |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------|

## ENGLAND

|               |             |           |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|
| Hirsch, G. P. | Newham Walk | Cambridge |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|

## INDIA

|               |                                  |           |
|---------------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Goheen, J. L. | Allahabad Agricultural Institute | Allahabad |
|---------------|----------------------------------|-----------|

## PUERTO RICO

|                   |                           |             |
|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| Getz, Jane C.     | Box 4269                  | San Juan 21 |
| Senior, Clarence  | University of Puerto Rico | Rio Piedras |
| Williams, Hugh J. | Box 426                   | Rio Piedras |
| Zapata, Jose M.   | University of Puerto Rico | Rio Piedras |

## BRITISH WEST AFRICA

|                         |                  |              |
|-------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| Shirley, Rev. Leslie O. | U. B. C. Mission | Sierra Leone |
|-------------------------|------------------|--------------|

**New**

**In Preparation**

# **Rural Sociology**

**Lowry Nelson, PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY**  
University of Minnesota

Professor Nelson, a recognized authority in his field, has produced a text superior in conception of the field, rich in coverage, sound in data, in quality and range of sources.

## **Outstanding Features**

Discussions of "The Characteristics of Rural Life," "The Rural Population," "The Rural Community," "Social Mobility," "Religion and the Rural Church," and "The Rural School."

**Ready  
Spring  
1947**

Timely and sound, this book has a sound organization implemented with excellent teaching aids, graphs, and tabular matter.

## **American Book Company**

New York   Cincinnati   Chicago   Boston   Atlanta   Dallas   San Francisco

---

---



# AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW

*Bi-Monthly*

*The Official Journal of the AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY*

PARTIAL CONTENTS FOR JUNE 1946 (Volume 11, Number 4)

|   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| ARE THE SOCIAL SCIENCES READY?  | Philip M. Hauser                    |
| THE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES—THE NATIONAL LEVEL | Carl C. Taylor                      |
| DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS IN LABOR FORCE GROWTH                             | S. L. Wolfbein & A. J. Jaffe        |
| BUILDING NEW COMMUNITIES DURING WAR TIME                              | John H. Provinse & Solon T. Kimball |
| ECOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN PLANNING FOR URBAN FRINGES               | Walter Firey                        |
| THE CONCEPT OF NATURAL AREAS  | Paul Hatt                           |
| CRIMINOGENIC ZONES IN MEXICO CITY                                     | Norman S. Hayner                    |
| PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS   | Donald R. Taft                      |
| THE MIDDLE CLASSES IN MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES                             | C. Wright Mills                     |

Subscription \$4.00

Single Copy \$1.00

CONRAD TAEUBER, *Managing Editor*

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

## Journal of Farm Economics

PUBLISHED BY *The American Farm Economic Association*

*Editor:* WARREN C. WAITE

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, UNIVERSITY FARM, ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

Volume XXVIII

August, 1946

Number 3

Some of the Major Articles are:

|  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| <i>Bureau of Agricultural Economics Under Fire</i> | C. M. HARDIN      |
| <i>Professor Schultz on Agricultural Policy</i>    | JOHN D. BLACK     |
| <i>Wartime Use of Agricultural Manpower</i>        | W. W. WILCOX      |
| <i>Modernization of Chinese Agriculture</i>        | P. W. TSOU        |
| <i>Rational Agricultural Price Income Controls</i> | GEOFFREY SHEPHERD |

This Journal, a quarterly, contains in addition, notes, reviews of books and articles, and a list of recent publications and is published in February, May, August and November by the American Farm Economic Association. Yearly subscription \$5.00.

*Secretary-Treasurer:* ASHER HOBSON

Department of Agricultural Economics  
University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin